

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



*Woman's Fall Number*

*September 17, 1919*





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During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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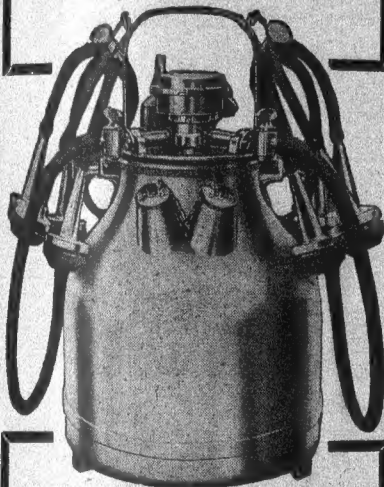
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The Fairview Idea, by Herbert Quick, which was reviewed especially for readers of The Guide, by Hopkins Moorhouse (author of Deep Furrows), on page 7 of last week's issue has been very favorably commented on by many people interested in the advancement of rural education and by many others interested in progressive movements. Some were anxious to secure a copy of this worthy book and The Guide has therefore laid in a quantity to supply the demand. The price is \$1.60, postpaid. All orders should be addressed to The Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

It is doubtful whether The Guide ever carried a feature that has been more generally popular than the Doo Dads, which appear each week. They delight both young and old and now these delightful pictures and unusually interesting stories have been published in book form—95 pages in the book 9x12½ inches. Call the attention of the younger members of the family to the advertisement appearing on the page opposite to the Doo Dads picture. By sending in the coupon at once they will make sure of getting a copy of the book.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 17, 1919

## The Woman's Fall Number

Herewith The Guide presents its first Woman's Fall Number, a companion feature issue to its first Woman's Spring Number, published on April 9 last, which was received with such marked approval by the wide public to whom The Guide goes forth every week as a family friend, a visitor in their homes on terms of household intimacy.

Every issue of The Guide contains regularly a large proportion of matter specially for the women in these farm homes, over and above the matter which it contains regularly in its capacity as the official organ of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farm Women of Alberta. Hereafter, The Guide will publish every year a Woman's Spring Number and a Woman's Fall Number, which will be mainly devoted in a special manner, like these two feature numbers of the present year, to domestic, social, economic, and political matters dealt with in feature articles.

Not that these matters are not regularly dealt with in The Guide every week and that feature articles are not frequently published, discussing the questions and topics in which its many thousands of women readers are specially interested; these feature issues are special tributes to the importance of the position held by the farm women in the life and thought of Western Canada and in the activities of the Grain Growers' organizations for the betterment of the conditions of life and work in our country.

From the first, the Grain Growers' organizations have championed the cause of equal suffrage, and The Guide has unfailingly devoted itself to the furthering of that cause. Now that the women in almost all the provinces have the right to vote in Federal and Provincial elections on an equality with men, there is satisfaction in looking back upon the earnest work done towards the accomplishment of that great advance.

The Grain Growers' organizations have actually led the way in Canada in recognition of the plain, undeniable, fundamental consideration that, if there is to be government of the people, by the people, for the people, it must be recognized that women, too, are people, equally with men. Equally with men they are entitled to a share in all that has to do with the shaping of human conditions; not as a privilege, but in justice to themselves as well as to the men and to the children, they must have their share of the duties of citizenship in helping to make things better in this world.

The feature articles in this issue will commend themselves to our readers, men as well as women. There is no need here to dwell upon any of them. Each of them makes its own appeal, enforces its own lesson, and will be of enduring value as an influence upon thought, and so upon action in the discharge of the duties of the life of the family, the life of the immediate community of which the family forms a part, and the life of that larger family in which we Canadians are all united as citizens.

Our country is one of vast extent and is boundlessly dowered by nature and destined to a great future. But in the working out of that destiny, the Canadian people find themselves confronted with national problems of exceptional magnitude and complexity. As Mr. Crerar writes in his earnestly thoughtful contribution to this issue of The Guide, these national problems arise from the lack of understanding between different sections

and different classes separated by great geographical distances, by differences of creeds and racial characteristics, as well as by other differences. There is inspiration in the manner in which Mr. Crerar demonstrates the necessity of developing a national outlook and a Canadianism that will not suffer the granting of special privileges to special interests or individuals by way of any form of legislation but will place our laws upon the only foundation upon which they can justly rest, the greatest good to the greatest number of the Canadian people.

Canadian women can co-operate powerfully in the work of establishing such principles in the public life of our country.

## "Bonusing the West"

Those Easterners who used to hold forth solemnly about the "ingratitude" of the people of Western Canada in being unwilling to submit to railway rate and customs tariff extortions are not all dead yet. True it is that they do not now assert so frequently as they used to that the East generously bought the prairies from the Hudson's Bay Company, and then built the C.P.R. and poured out its good money in many other ways, all for the betterment and advantage of basely "ungrateful" Westerners. Of course, it was not the East that bought the prairies from the Hudson's Bay Company; it was the Dominion which borrowed the money for the purpose. And in the carrying of the public debt, including the expenditures for railways and all other purposes, the people of Western Canada have borne, and are bearing, their full share.

But though the talk about Western "ingratitude" is no longer heard so often in that particular form, the Eastern point of view from which it proceeded still persists. There is a self-disclosure of that sort of Eastern mentality in a letter which the Financial Times, of Montreal, prints conspicuously on its editorial page, under the headline, "Bonusing the West." Here are some sentences from that letter:—

The East, which is much more wealthy than the West and has the disadvantage of having its wealth in more visible and easily-taxed places pays the lion's share—probably at least seven-eighths—of the taxpayer's portion of the cost of transportation.

But—and here's the rub—it is the West which, by the necessity of its geographical position, is the great consumer of transportation in this Dominion. It uses transportation both for getting its products out and for getting its supplies, and uses a very high mileage of it upon a very large mass of commodities. The East, therefore, is paying for the transportation of the West.

It is the West against the pocket of the Dominion taxpayer, against the pocket of the East. It is the West demanding a subsidy for its transportation at the expense of the East.

This is interesting. It deserves to go on record side by side, with that "explanation" made by Sir Thomas White, the late Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech last June about the railways having been "prevailed upon to consent to" certain freight rate reductions on agricultural implements from the places where they are manufactured in the East to points in the West. He pictured the railways as having been induced, after much earnest persuasion by the Government, to accept the offer of the abolition of the seven-and-a-half per cent. duty on bituminous coal, and in return to yield those rate reductions "because of the necessity of making farming operations in the West more profitable," and so on and so forth.

The truth of the matter, which the Minis-

ter of Finance neglected to state, being that the freight reductions in question work in with the tariff for the advantage of the protective manufacturers, and that these reductions amount to about \$300,000 annually, while the saving in the railways' coal bills made by the cutting away of the seven-and-a-half per cent. duty amounts to some \$1,260,000. This, of course, is another magnificent instance of generosity in "bonusing the West."

## For Principle, Not Party

Canada has never had a better weekly than the one which is published at Saskatoon by that able and high-principled Canadian, Harris Turner, whose eyesight was taken by German shrapnel in the first year of the war. Nothing can deprive him of patriotic vision, his courage, and his hard-headed Canadianism, which are making Turner's Weekly keener and more interesting every week. An article in last week's issue, under the headline, Angling for the Farmer, after noting the recent developments in connection with the organized farmers' political movement and its effect upon the party politicians, says:—

All this is most distressing to the old machine politicians, and the condition of affairs in the East points to the fact that they do not know where they stand or which way to turn. Time was—and not so long ago—when all the machine had to do in such circumstances was to select a constituency—any constituency—and put the men in. Now the Conservatives cannot tell the Liberals that if they let Sir Henry be elected in one constituency, they will not oppose Mackenzie King in another.

The machinists know that the machine has no control over the majority of electors in any rural constituency, and it is doubtful if it has in any of the urban centres. Even if the Liberals guarantee not to oppose Sir Henry Drayton, the Conservatives cannot be sure that an independent candidate will not win the seat. This state of affairs is, of course, most ridiculous; but, strange as it may seem, it seems to suit the majority of people.

The people, and not the politicians, are in control. They are developing an awkward tendency to elect the man they want and not the man selected for them by the professional Parliament makers. The result will be—as we prophesied before—that the next Parliament of Canada will contain, for the first time in many decades, a body of independent members sufficiently large to directly influence legislation. Even if this does not prove to be a profitable condition, the experiment is more than worth trying.

Certain it is that domination by either one "grand old party" or the other has not hitherto proved such a blessing to Canada as to make thoughtful Canadians unwilling to try a change.

## Fruit Prices on the Prairies

In a recent issue The Guide quoted from the speech of John F. Reid, M.P. for Mackenzie, Sask., in the Budget debate at Ottawa last June, a passage in which he dealt with the attitude of F. R. Stacey, a member from British Columbia, who is engaged in fruit growing, and who, not content with the duty of 40 cents a barrel on apples, was one of those who besought the late Dominion government to increase that duty to 90 cents. "Today, he is enjoying the special privilege of receiving 30 cents per box additional on apples which he grows in the Fraser River Valley," said Mr. Reid. "He enjoys that special privilege by reason of the tariff wall that is raised against apples coming into this country."

On Farmers' Day, last week, at the Exhibition in Toronto, the new Minister of Agriculture, Dr. S. F. Tolmie said: "It gives



me a pain to hear of western farmers eating Idaho apples when we have plenty of good Canadian apples." It would be interesting to have fuller information about the Idaho apples which Dr. Tolmie speaks of as being eaten by western farmers. The Guide would like to know what quantity of Idaho apples come into western Canada, and the prices at which they are sold.

Meanwhile, it is to be noted that Rev. Hugh Dobson, of the Social Service Department of Saskatchewan, has brought back with him to Regina, after his holiday sojourn in Okanagan, B.C., a supply of apples which he was informed were only culls, such as were fed to the pigs in British Columbia orchards. He found in Regina that these apples are superior in quality to the apples obtainable in that city. He says: "In the past the big packers have always discouraged the shipment of any but No. 1 fruit, thus practically compelling the producers to feed the lower grades to the pigs."

During his visit to Okanagan Mr. Dobson purchased crates of strawberries at the regular producers' prices, which he shipped to his father's house in North Battleford, Sask., where they were delivered at a total cost of \$3.40 a crate, including the express charge. He says that he discovered on his return to Regina that strawberries of no better quality were selling at from \$6.00 to \$7.50 a crate. He says further that he found British Columbia peaches being sold in Regina at an advance of 100 per cent. over their cost in British Columbia; cherries at an advance of 600 per cent., and cucumbers, which cost only 2½ cents each in Okanagan, sold at 15 cents each.

All this information should be of value to the new Board of Commerce in its dealings with the high cost of living.

### "The Power Behind the Throne"

The Ottawa representative of The Financial Post, of Toronto, contributes to his paper an interesting article on the political situation. After dealing with other matters he refers to the political importance of the farmers, saying:—

Whatever may be the woes of the farmer economically, it must be admitted that, politically, he occupies a unique and happy position. Possibly he does not realize just how important a figure he is becoming in the political world. No Government, Federal or Provincial, makes a move nowadays without its first consideration being: "How will the farmers take this?" It is a ghastly joke, so the manufacturers say, to refer to them as being the power behind the throne. The time was, undoubtedly, when they were; but now their only useful function in the political scheme would appear to be to furnish campaign funds. Which leads to the natural speculation as to how long they will continue to do this, without getting a run for their money!

It is good to know that the Governments have become so concerned as to the farmers' attitude on public questions. But in the Federal field, at any rate, this concern is not doing the farmers much good. They may say at Ottawa: "How will the farmers take this?" But the conclusion they come to is that no matter how the farmers take it, they will have to take it, whether they like it or not. The last Budget is a good illustration of this.

The Guide has often pictured the manufacturers as "the power behind the throne," dictating the tariff policy of both political parties and furnishing them with campaign funds, and now we have this confirmed by a journal which is a mouthpiece of the financial interests, the dominant possessing class in Canada. The article in The Financial Post, from which the foregoing extract is taken, says plainly that the manufacturers are still furnishing campaign funds; and in addition to saying that it intimates with equal plainness that the furnishers of the campaign

funds intend to continue to get value for their money.

They are not furnishing campaign funds because they love the politicians in control of the political parties, but because they are determined on continuing to control the shaping of national fiscal policy. It is for the farmers, and for all other Canadians who want to see the principles of equal rights for all and special privilege for none prevail in Canadian public affairs to say whether the present system shall be allowed to continue.

### A Source of Light and Leading

The Guide has received a copy of the programs for the regular fortnightly meetings of the Eye Hill Local, No. 553, of the United Farmers of Alberta, which that local has laid out for its work systematically up to the meeting to be held on November 22 next; by that time a new program will have been prepared for the first six months of the new year. The programs for the different meetings vary greatly, but there is one item which appears in them all; at each meeting there is read a chapter of the enlightening book, The Dawn of a New Patriotism, by John D. Hunt, followed by a discussion. That book has been made with regular textbook of the Eye Hill Local for the present year, with great advantage and profit to the members. Other locals have done likewise. It is one of the books which the Book Department of

The Guide has a steady demand for. It is a book as interesting as it is instructive in its exposition of progressive principles of good citizenship and co-operative action for social and economic benefit.

### A Little Item in The Public Debt

The loss which the people of Canada will have to make up for the current year on account of the gigantic railway encumbrances saddled upon the country by the spendthrift lavishness that has ruled Canadian public affairs for so many years is figured at \$28,000,000, of which sum a large proportion will be on account of the Canadian Northern.

It stands as a fine exemplification of the manner in which Canada's public business has been managed that a "handout" of \$10,800,000 at the expense of the people was presented to the financiers who had conferred on themselves the common stock of a railway system which was created at the public expense, which was loaded enormously with debt, which was, and is, operated at a loss, and on which the country in taking it over in its bankrupt condition, assumed a liability exceeding the value of the property.

The existing system of tariff protection in Canada is one for which both the political parties are about equally responsible. What Canada needs is men in Parliament who are independent of both the parties and true to right principles.



What Will Happen When Mrs. Canada Gets Busy at Her House-cleaning Job



# Message to Women Voters

From

Hon. T. A. Crerar

I HAVE been asked by the editor of the women's page of *The Guide* to give its readers some suggestions as to the way in which the farm women of Canada can most effectively aid in solving the rather difficult and intricate problems that now confront us in our national development. And by national development I include, not only those things that are peculiarly federal in their relation, but as well the things that are in their relationship provincial and municipal. In almost all the provinces of Canada the right to vote in federal and provincial elections has been extended to women on indistinguishably the same terms as men with one or two exceptions. This will add many hundreds of thousands of new voters in the selection of representatives who, under our form of constitutional government, frame the policies of the country and make the laws under which the people have to live. This adds at once a new force of great power, strong for good or evil, in the influences it throws about our national life.

While in material prosperity, and in her growth to the full status of a nation, Canada has progressed much during the 50 years that have elapsed since the scattered Canadian provinces were welded into one confederation, nevertheless, there have been during this period many unfortunate and deplorable manifestations in our public life. In any country where the form of government is autocratic, in the sense that an individual, or a group of individuals, possess the power to arbitrarily make laws without consultation with the people, the responsibility for the wisdom and character of the laws made, that directly and indirectly exert a powerful influence on the administration of the country's business and on the happiness of its people generally, is placed directly upon those who exercise this arbitrary power. On the other hand, it is equally true that in a country such as ours, where at stated intervals of a few years the people have the right to choose by popular vote the representatives who shall make the laws, this responsibility is shifted to the individuals comprising the state. Canada is a country of wonderfully rich natural resources, and have given wonderful opportunities for making money. In the opportunities and avenues presented in this way it is not too much to say that during the last 50 years our energies and attentions as a people have been directed mainly toward material prosperity, with a resulting indifference to public business and neglect in the development of the sense of responsibility on the part of the individual citizen, in matters of government. The evidence of this lies in the type and character of the men who have often been entrusted with the administration of public affairs. While in the last 50 years there have been many able, honest and public-spirited men elected to the public offices of one kind and another there have also been elected a great many of very mediocre ability, and many who placed private interest every time before public duty, and yet these have been placed in their positions of power by the votes of the people. And this has been manifested not only in federal and provincial elections, but as well in municipal and school board elections. Take in the matter of the education of the children in our homes, how often has it happened—and as often in rural districts as elsewhere—that the best men have not been selected to manage the affairs of even the country school. If we are to measure up to the best in public life this must be changed, and it will improve just as the individuals comprising the state give active, and intelligent, and disinterested

service in their individual contribution to the varied public business of the country.

May I mention briefly only a few of the important problems that it seems to me face us, as a people, for solution, and offer a few general suggestions as to the assistance the women of Canada, and particularly our farm



Hon. T. A. CRERAR.

women, may render in finding the best remedy for them.

First, where shall the burden of taxation fall in the raising of our public revenues? Our national debt, that is, the debt of the government of Canada, exclusive of provinces or municipalities, which was \$335,000,000 at the outbreak of war, will have grown to practically two billion dollars at the end of the present government fiscal year, involving raising for the payment of the interest on it alone at least \$115,000,000 a year. Altogether, Canada will require to raise federally alone \$300,000,000 to \$115,000,000 a year in revenue as against about \$135,000,000 before the war. How are the taxes to be levied? How is the money to be raised? Are we to continue raising it largely by indirect methods such as customs tariffs, that add to the cost of almost everything we use for our livelihood, or increasing production, or raise it by the direct method by taxing incomes, inheritances and special privileges. The amount of taxes a country raises is not so important as the manner in which they are raised. Consequently these are vital matters to every citizen, and particularly to our farm women.

In the second case it must be borne in mind that our difficulties in national development are intensified by the scattered nature of our population. Canada has a population of 8,000,000 of people scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of over 5,000 miles, and from the inter-

national boundary line to the frozen regions of the northland. The very distances that exist are a natural barrier to the people of British Columbia and the maritime provinces, down by the Atlantic, understanding the ideals, views and aspirations of each other. Over 2,000 miles of distance, separating the people in the province of Quebec and the prairie provinces from each other, prevents them from knowing each other intimately and properly understanding each other. The modern newspaper is a great clearing house for the interchange of ideas, yet very rarely is an eastern Canadian newspaper found in a western Canadian home, or a western

Canadian newspaper found in an eastern home. And, coming even closer, the people of Saskatchewan, for instance, have but slight understanding of the problems and troubles, and hopes and fears of the people of British Columbia, and the reverse is equally true. Yet from all this scattered area, and with this natural lack of understanding between the different parts of the country, 235 representatives are drawn in a federal parliament at Ottawa to make our laws. I sometimes think in considering the whole matter that the wonder is that the growth of sectionalism in Canada has not been greater than it has been. If we are then to have regard for the best development of Canada, we must make a diligent effort to understand each other's problems, in short to know our country in its far-flung areas, its people, and its possibilities.

And again, another problem that adds greatly to the complexity and difficulty of government in Canada—and let me say here that I doubt if there is any other country in the world that represents the natural difficulties to government that Canada does—is the variety of our population in creeds and racial characteristics. Take our western prairie provinces. The peoples inhabiting them, as we well know, have been drawn from many quarters of the globe. Not only are the difficulties of our problems intensified by lack of understanding of various parts of the Dominion, due to distance, but they are also intensified by lack of understanding of each other's hopes and aspirations due to differences in racial characteristics and ideals. How often, for the low purpose of political advantage do we find popular appeals to racial and religious differences being made against portions of our population, carelessly and thoughtlessly fanning the flames of discord, jealousy and antagonism. I once thought that the man who looted the public treasury was the worst enemy the nation could have. I think now there is one even worse, and that is the man, who for motives I care not what they be, stirs the fires of racial and religious passions, putting thereby in operation agencies that are the greatest menace and danger to the public weal today.

These are a few of what appeal to me as the striking problems of our future. How can our farm women in the new found power and opportunity that has come to them through the franchise help to solve them? They can do this by as far as possible using their power to see that only just and righteous laws are made for the government of the people. Happy is the country that has only such laws, and where there is in the public consciousness a respect for and an obedience to such laws. Today, one of the most sinister things that hangs over the Canadian commonwealth is the lack amongst almost all classes of a proper respect for law and for constituted authority, and, mark you, laws that have been passed and authority that has been constituted with the consent of the elected representatives of the people. Good and just laws for the whole people of

Continued on Page 34



# Alberta's Vice-Presidents



Mrs. George F. Root.

Mrs. George F. Root, as well as being vice-president of the Victoria Constituency U.F.A. Political Association, was elected vice-president of the provincial organization, the organization meeting for which was held in Calgary, in July. Mrs. Root is a native of Iowa, but for the past 17 years

has resided at Wetaskiwin, in Alberta. Mrs. Root says, "I am a sincere advocate of the Farmers' Political Party because the building of a new machine on the U.F.A. principle, 'Justice to all; special privilege to none' will link together for political action those men and women who want nothing from the government that all others may not have on equal terms. The leaders of this party are not politicians, and the followers are not seekers after place." Before her marriage she was a teacher in Iowa and in California.

## Mrs. O. S. Welch

If heredity has anything to do with political tendencies, Mrs. Welch probably inherited her great interest in the conduct of public affairs from her uncle, ex-Governor Holcomb, of Kansas, and always a man keenly interested in political questions. Mrs. Welch is an American, but came to Canada in 1911. She has taken an interest in the U.F.W.A. for some years, has been president of the Gleichen local, and at the last annual convention was made district director for Bow River. Her election to the vice-presidency of the recently-formed constituency association in Bow River, is only a step further in active U.F.A. work.

"Conditions must be changed, but can never be done by passing resolutions," says Mrs. Welch. She thinks the most momentous action the farmers' organization have ever taken is that to enter the political field. Always it has been, the heavier the burden the exploiters have thrust upon the farmer's shoulders, the less time he has to study his condition or to improve the situation. Until autocratic machines are eliminated, we must continue to suffer at the hands of exploitation. Women have an opportunity to stand up, and my experience of the last year in my district would lead me to believe that they will not pass this opportunity. Conditions of today cannot be changed, but will never be done by merely passing resolutions. It is our duty to stand together and carry through to the end the work we have set out to do."

## Walter Parlbey

Mrs. Walter Parlbey has no introduction on these pages, for she is perhaps the most noted exponent of the farmers' movement and the whole movement possesses. Until the last convention of the U.F.A. decided to take an active part in political affairs, politics has been commonly known were hateful to Mrs. Parlbey, but the introduction of a new element into the political life of Alberta, and that new element the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. had to be pointed out to win at once Parlbey's allegiance. It was in-

*At the Recent Constituency Political Conventions held by the U.F.A. in Alberta, Women were Elected to the Vice-presidencies in nine of the twelve Associations*

evitable that she should have been chosen as vice-president of the Red Deer constituency association. Indeed, she had strong support when she received the nomination for president, but she withdrew.

"If our political movement is to be a success," says Mrs. Parlbey. "We must hold our ideals high, we must eliminate self-interest, and put in its place self-sacrifice, we must eliminate the place-seekers, and the office-hunters and grafters within our own ranks, and only be satisfied with the best." Mrs. J. F. Ross.

Mrs. Parlbey has been twice called to Ottawa in conference with members of the government on affairs relating to farm women, and was recently appointed a member of the board of governors of the university.

## Mrs. J. F. Ross

Mrs. Ross is one of the best-known women in the U.F.W.A., having been vice-president of the provincial organization for a number of years, and acting president during Mrs. Parlbey's illness in 1918. Mrs. Ross has been suffering from ill-health, herself, and has only recently returned from a visit to Ontario, where it was thought the change would help her to recover. She has come back anxious to take her full share of the responsibilities resting upon a member of the executive of any constituency political association. Mrs. Ross has, since the organization of the Duhamel U.F.W.A., been its president. She was Alberta's representative at the first meeting of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women held in Brandon, January last.

Mrs. Ross is a native of Ontario, but several years ago came West to Alberta, and settled in a part of the province which was at the time unsettled. She knows every phase of pioneer life, and her experience has only tended to intensify her faith in the country.

## Mrs. John W. Field

Mrs. Field, the enterprising vice-president for West Edmonton constituency, shows by her actions more than her words her belief in the U.F.A. in politics. She lives in the Peace River country where settlement is sparse, but that has not daunted her, and a long list of new locals in the far north speaks for her untiring work there. In her opinion the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. are needed more in the newer parts than in the

more settled, and there the farmers' movement is everything.

She was born in Nova Scotia, was educated in the public schools and at Amherst Academy, and came West to Calgary in 1912. Three years ago, she with her husband and little son, Reginald, took up a homestead on Lesser Slave Lake shore.

## Mrs. B. R. McMullen

Mrs. McMullen, of Barnwell, is the vice-president for the Lethbridge U.F.A. District Association, and an active U.F.W.A. worker. She knows just why she is so thoroughly imbued with the righteousness of the farmers' cause, and says so in a very few words, "The most necessary conditions to the progress

of our national life in Canada is a government of the people, by the people, for the people." The producers of the wealth of our country must have consideration and share in the benefits of their labors to a more just extent. Drudgery and human slavery are not conducive to a happy and contented people. The system of dishonest and class legislation that has followed in the wake of our political parties has aroused the common people, and they have determined to assert themselves and work for legitimate constitutional reforms. From their ranks will be developed leaders who know what is right, and have the stamina to do right. The U.F.A. political organization must work for greater co-operation in public affairs, for 'in union is strength.'"

## Mrs. Mabel Dean

The vice-president for East Edmonton, Mrs. Dean, does not see any easy work ahead of the new organization. "I believe the farmers have a hard and bitter fight before them, and will have to fight for their rights with all the strength and force within them,"

she says. "But by reading and studying the problems before them, and by every one of us, women as well as men, joining the U.F.A. and sticking together at whatever cost, and by straight and honest dealing, we shall so command the respect of all that success must attend our efforts. The women, especially, have within the last four years of war shown their strength and grit and endurance. They have a widened outlook, and because they have no past record in politics, again they will endure and exert their strength to recover

for themselves and their children, through honest government, what they have lost by being exploited."

Mrs. Dean came to Edmonton from Bedfordshire, England, in 1912.

## Mrs. S. J. Irwin

Irwinville is the home of Mrs. S. J. Irwin, the vice-president of the Battle River constituency association. Mrs. Irwin came from Ontario seven years ago. There she taught school in Dufferin and York counties. She says that her interest in politics was aroused while teaching, and has increased ever since. She has not long been actively connected with the U.F.A. "Indeed," she says, "It was their taking political action that made me realize that every farm man and woman should stand together. What ability I have is at the disposal of the movement."

Mrs. Irwin stresses the responsibility now resting upon women. "I should like to appeal specially to the busy mother who thinks her time too occupied to bother with public affairs. If her child were sick she would leave all else and nurse the child back to health. Yet it is just as important that children grow up under much improved conditions. She can only take her share in improving conditions through organization, and the organization must be political. Votes are what count, and an ignorant electorate is useless. Let every farm man and woman say, 'You can depend upon my support,' and victory is ours."

## Mrs. Shura Orr

Mrs. Orr has the distinction of being the first woman to be elected to the executive of one of the U.F.A. political organizations, but that was because Medicine Hat constituency was so anxious to get to work that it held its convention at the first possible opportunity, and that was in March. Mrs. Orr, therefore, has three months more experience in active political office than any of the other vice-presidents.

Mrs. Orr is a native of Kansas, but some years ago came to Canada. She has been an active U.F.W.A. worker for some time, being the first president of the Seven Persons local. Mrs. Orr has the assistance of many exceptionally bright women in her constituency, and because the organization there is some months the eldest in the province, the province as a whole is keenly watching Medicine Hat."

She sanely says, "Our only method of protection is to organize and consolidate ourselves. Now that we are forced into the political arena we must fight like gladiators for justice, the greatest cause that exists."



Mrs. J. F. Ross.



Mrs. John W. Field.



Mrs. B. R. McMullen.



Mrs. Mabel Dean.



Mrs. Shura Orr.



Above, Mrs. O. S. Welch. Below, Mrs. Walter Parlbey.



# Mr. Dasher's Little Flurry in Housekeeping

*Being the Expurgated Account of Charley's Attempt to Beat His Wife at Her Own Game*

By LEWIS ALLEN

Illustrated by HERB ROTH

(By Permission of the Delineator)

"I SHALL get my meals myself, at home, while you are away," Mr. Dasher declared firmly. "Oh, no, Charley, I wouldn't do that; it will be too hard for you, working all day in town. Get your meals in the city."

"Poohey! You should worry about me," returned Dasher, eloquently snapping his fingers at the nothingness of the situation. "But you can't, dear—"

"That's just it; you women have always tried to make men believe house-keeping is hard work. I know better. It will be a pastime, just recreation, for me to run home and cook a little dinner," Dasher assured her.

There was an ominous gleam in Mrs. Dasher's eyes and a grim smile, that he failed to interpret, lurking about the corners of her mouth when she said, with cloying honey sweetness: "I hope you enjoy your recreation!"

That night Dasher hurried to his suburban home, planning to have a thoroughly enjoyable time getting his own dinner and proving that it was a mere bagatelle to cook a little meal. First he put on a kettle of water. Then he looked in the ice-chest. There he found:—

1 egg 1 lb. butter  
1 qt. milk 1 lump ice

Then he remembered that his wife had given him a list to leave at the store for things he would need. He had forgotten the list. He had even forgotten where he had put it.

"Why worry?" he laughed. "I will phone Mr. Store Man."

He did. Mr. Store Man didn't answer. This was, doubtless, because all the stores in his suburb were closed for the night.

"Oh well—" he said, or something like that, and he went back to his lone egg.

He found some bread. He would fry the egg, toast the bread, make some coffee and get along all right until he could order the things.

"Funny the water doesn't get hot," he remarked to himself, as he went back to the gas-stove.

(It wasn't funny at all. One could hardly expect it to get hot. He had neglected to light the gas-plate under it.)

But he finally lighted the gas-plates, put some coffee on to boil, laid the slice of bread in the toaster and placed it across the gas-burner. Then he went into the dining-room to fix the table and paused, just a moment, to read an item on the sporting page of the evening paper. He smelled smoke.

"Sufferin' salamanders, it would be no joke if I burned up the house!" he yelled, and he rushed up-stairs and down cellar looking for the fire. When he got out to the kitchen there was a small crisp coal in the toaster, and the kitchen smelled like a fire sale in a rope factory.

Dasher turned off the gas and went to cut another slice of bread.

It took him only five or ten minutes to do up his finger and wash the bread-knife, then he smelled gas and hurried to the kitchen. The coffee-pot had boiled over and put out the gas. He didn't notice that, but struck a match.

"P—LUMPF!!!"

It was the gas which had accumulated around the stove. But after Dasher got to his feet and rubbed his singed eyebrows and mustache, he started the fire again.

"One egg—one small skillet—one lump butter," said Dasher.

He set the skillet over the fire, and when the butter had melted he dropped the egg into it. That splashed the butter into the fire, and in an instant all the butter inside the skillet was ablaze.

He removed it to the sink blistering both hands.

The egg was burned to such a crisp that it tinkled when he tossed it into the sink.

"If any one thinks they're going to beat me in this



"Of all the idiotic stuff for soap!" he yelled

game, they are mistaken," yelled Dasher. "I can—"

Just then he heard something. He looked. It was the ruins of the coffee-pot. It had melted and fallen apart. When it boiled over, all the coffee had boiled out, so the next time it just melted.

He made a few remarks, then made coffee in the earthen teapot.

"I'll make some milk toast. I'll be eternally horn-swoggled if I'm going to lie down on this little stunt!" he yelled.

Dasher toasted some bread and boiled the quart of milk, which he poured over the toast.

He didn't know that an egg-shell and a dash of cold water will settle and clarify coffee. The coffee he brought on to the table along with his milk and toast looked like a tar pavement on a sweltering hot day. His milk toast looked like a bread poultice.

He took one mouthful.

Ten minutes later, Dasher, being a determined man, went back to the city where the delicatessen stores were open, determined to get something to eat and bring it back and get that dinner. But he dropped into a cool cafe and had a little bite. His little bite cost him \$3.10. Then he made out a list when he got back home, for: five pounds steak; two dozen chops;

one gross eggs; one dozen cantaloups; six loaves bread; one dozen cakes; six heads lettuce; one



He removed it to the sink

dozen tomatoes; one bushel potatoes.

And when he went to the train next morning he left that order with the market-man.

When he got home that night not a thing had been delivered! And the store was closed; so he went into the city again for his dinner. (City only 45 minutes away.)

Next morning he dropped into the store and talked until the goods fell off the shelves.

Your house was set up. We couldn't



Wherever he stepped there was ice-water around his bare feet

deliver it, Mr. Dasher," said the store-keeper.

Dasher told the store man where to look for the door-key; so when he got home that night he had plenty of food, for the goods had been delivered.

He put the potatoes on to boil and broiled a large slice of steak. The steak caught fire, but he saved part of it.

When he had his steak ready he went for his potatoes. He couldn't get the fork into them. He waited 25 minutes for them to boil. By that time his steak was as cold as a jelly-fish off the coast of Labrador.

But he made a meal and started to wash the dishes. While he was waiting

for the water to heat he went down to the corner to get a cigar. When he came back, the water had boiled over and run through the greasy gas-stove and over the kitchen linoleum.

He tried to wash the dishes, and needed soap. He could not find it, but found some soap-powder down in the laundry. He dumped that in the dish-water and stuck his hands in.

"Of all the idiotic stuff for soap!" he yelled.

Then he read what it said on the box: "Fine Laundry starch."

He had put about a cupful in his dish-water.

But he dumped the water out, heated more, took the toilet soap out of the bath-room—and washed those dishes, saving the glasses until the last, so the hot water wouldn't break them.

When he got through with them they looked like ground glass.

"Now for a couple games of solitaire, a nice pipe, a couple stories to read and a fine time," he told himself.

But he discovered it was 11.30 p.m.

Just as he was getting to bed, he heard the cat asking to be let in. He went down through the kitchen and emitted a yelp that would have made a steam callopie sound like a twittering canary with a sore throat.

Wherever he stepped there was ice-water around his bare feet.

He lighted up and found he had neglected to empty the drip-pan under the ice-chest. He pulled this out and slopped more over, emptied half down the sink and half over his pyjamas, mopped up the linoleum with clean dish-towels and let the cat in.

Then he went to bed and got almost asleep when the cat yowled. It occurred to him then that he had neglected to feed the cat; so he went down to the ice-chest, cut off a piece of meat, tossed it to the cat and went to bed.

Dasher's first real day of house-keeping, or night of it, found him asleep exactly 12.30 a.m.; but he forgot to wind the alarm, overslept, was two hours late in reaching the office, and missed an appointment. Then he addressed a card to Mrs. Dasher, upon which he had written in a firm and self-satisfied hand:—

"Dear—: Housekeeping is a cinch.

Got a beautiful dinner in ten minutes and had rest of evening to myself. Do not hurry back."

Grimacing he dropped the card into a mail-box.

No Resemblance

"Nora," said the physician to the Irish girl who was nursing a bad case of fever, "if the patient sees snakes again, give him a dose of this medicine. I shall be in again at six."

The hour for his return arrived.

The physician once more visited the sick patient and found him raving.

He had been so, said the nurse, for hours.

"And did you give him the medicine?" inquired the puzzled doctor.

Nora shook her head. "But didn't I tell you to give it to him if he saw snakes again?" demanded the physician.

"But he didn't say he saw snakes this toime, dochter," replied the nurse confidently. "He said he saw red, white and blue turkeys, wid straw hats on!"

Correct, Ole

A party of young people were amusing themselves by guessing the answers to conundrums. One of them asked, "Why is a pancake like the sun?"

"Because it rises in der yeast and sets behind der vest," was the answer given by a brilliant young Swede.



# A National Family---All of Us

**L**OTS of people die—but mostly people no good—old women, old men and babies—they eat bread but no work." Such was the answer given by a western Canadian Slav, when asked if many of the people in his settlement had died of "flu."

A Slavic woman who was about to become a mother, was ordered by her husband to go out and cut scrub on his homestead. She obeyed, with the result that she became very ill. An English teacher chanced to call at the house and found the woman suffering terribly. He urged the husband to send for the doctor, but the teacher was told "me soon get woman," meaning it would cost less in money to get another wife than to pay for a doctor's visit. The teacher threatened that if the woman died he would have the man arrested. This resulted in the doctor being summoned. He arrived just in time to save the woman's life.

Another "foreign" woman in delicate health, was ordered by her inconsiderate husband to assist in digging a well. She was assigned to a place at the bottom of the well. Suddenly overcome by illness, her life was saved only by the prompt attention of a neighboring English woman.

A young girl of 14 was engaged as a domestic with English people who were training her for Canadian citizenship. One day the girl's father arrived and brought with him a middle-aged man. The daughter was informed that she must marry this man. She had been sold into slavery for a yoke of cattle.

## Glorious Opportunities Lie Before Canadian Women in Making This a Homogeneous United Canada---

By Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, M.A., LL.B.

Canadian ideals of citizenship, must be solved, and every true Canadian man and woman must be willing to face the work as a loyal subject of this land we have fought so bravely to defend, if we are to build up a strong Canadian nation founded upon unity and solidarity. Women of the richest part of Canada! Women of these fertile prairies! You are doing a splendid work in building up our new nation! Your activities in the interest of better living conditions, better home life, cleaner public life, better educational institutions, better working conditions and better citizenship, call for the highest commendation! You have done much in the matter of introducing our Canadian life to many of the non-English—but, may I offer a few suggestions by way of still further activity in this direction?

### Foreign Woman Neglected

Canadianization of the foreigner has been directed almost exclusively toward assimilating the foreign man. The foreign woman has hitherto received scant consideration. Experience has shown that where the children of foreign parents acquire the English language, and the parents remain ignorant thereof, a disintegration of the family unity is almost sure to follow. Children in their impulsiveness look

Only a woman can effectively break through this national reserve. It is important, therefore, that Canadian women's organizations consider this question seriously, for they can be of invaluable assistance in overcoming this ultra conservatism. Parent-Teacher's Associations, in the United States, which have been largely promoted by women's organizations, are already doing effective work along this line. California has taken a long stride forward through the passage of its Home Teacher Act (1915), legalizing the appointment by boards of education of a teacher who shall spend her time in the homes. A sentence of this act reads thus:—

"It shall be the duty of the home teachers to work in the homes of the pupils, instructing children and adults in matters relating to school attendance and preparation therefor; also in sanitation, in the English language, in household duties such as purchase, preparation and use of food and clothing, and in the fundamental principles of the rights and duties of citizenship."

Isn't this an idea worth considering? Before you can materially assist these foreign women you must get into their homes. Travelling "home teachers" in the various municipalities populated by foreigners would solve this problem. Let us have them as part of the extension service of our Universities or Departments of Education.

### "Canada First" Campaign

A monster "America First" campaign is in full swing in the country to the south of us—a campaign conducted by the Bureau of Education, Washington. The aim is to induce 3,000,000 non-English-speaking immigrants to learn the English language and fit themselves for participation in American life. That is exactly what we need in Canada. It is to be hoped that ere long a bureau of education will be established at Ottawa.

When this is done one department of that bureau should devote its attention to immigrant education. A "Canada First" campaign directed by a central bureau official, and conducted from coast to coast would be strongly supported by the loyal citizens of this great Dominion, and I am firmly convinced that it

would be welcomed by the majority of the "foreigners" themselves. When this step is taken there will be no serious "foreign" problem in Canada in less than a decade. Moreover, it is the opinion of a great part of our citizen body that the federal authorities should assist, financially at any rate, in this problem of Canadianization.

Women's clubs and societies have a marvellous opportunity to make their influence effective in Canadianizing the foreigner. They can co-operate with the provincial departments of education in various ways. For instance in Saskatchewan—and I know similar work is being done in Manitoba and Alberta—a large number of schools have been "adopted" by various women's organizations. The teachers in these schools are supplied with magazines, illustrated papers, newspapers, drawing materials, books, pictures, etc. A system of correspondence is encouraged between the pupils and the members of the various societies. In one case a chapter of the I.O.D.E. sent a cheque for \$40 to be used in purchasing a small noon-lunch outfit for a Ruthenian school.

Other societies have provided such useful and necessary articles as gramophones, sewing machines, baseball outfits, etc. The people have begun to see that we are trying to welcome them into our national family, and the teachers through this encouragement have more than ever begun to feel that they are engaged in a great national task—the importance of which reaches far beyond the confines of their little rural school districts.

The children in these schools must be taught the art of cooking, home-making, care of infants, laws of sanitation, ventilation and personal hygiene. In short the school curriculum in the non-English settlement must include much that is not necessary in the English-speaking district—if we are properly to prepare them for citizenship according to our Canadian standards. From nine to four o'clock thousands of our new Canadians are in Canada, while the remaining hours of the 24 they are surrounded with influences and environment purely foreign—to all intents and purposes they are in Austria or Hungary or Germany, as the case may be.

### Some Definite Work

I would urge upon all women's organizations to encourage community gatherings—picnics, field days, school fairs, etc.—in the foreign settlements. In 1914 a field day sports was held at Wroxton, Saskatchewan. About 500 men, women and children attended. This year the attendance was about 2,000. Twenty-five schools participated and the excellent English spoken by the thousand children present—the majority of Slavic origin—testified to the good work being done by the schools in that vicinity. The program had been carefully arranged to demonstrate the various educational activities being encouraged to bring about racial assimilation. For instance there was a

Continued on Page 60.



Ukrainian Women and Their Canadian Children

A little girl of ten or 12 contracted scarlet fever. No physician was called and she died. On the day of the funeral the father's house was filled with carousing neighbors. The medical health officer appeared on the scene and when he asked the father why greater precautions were not being taken the latter remarked, that "if the Lord wanted to take his child—all right."

Yes, these are stories of rural life in our prairie provinces. All the parties concerned are naturalized Canadians of foreign origin. Dozens of instances might be cited to show that the ideals of Canadian home life are unknown to thousands of our newer citizens. They are Austrian, or German, or Hungarian, or Russian in language, thought and action. Many of the new arrivals from Europe, of course, have become fairly well Canadianized, but a tremendous task lies before us ere all have been given an opportunity to see the light.

### Numbers of Non-English

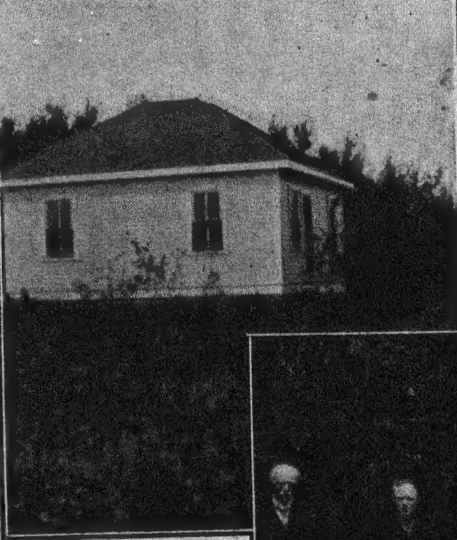
Of the 449,443 foreign-born in the three prairie provinces, 15.2 per cent. cannot speak English. The largest proportion of any race resident in these provinces unable to speak English is shown by the Ukrainians with 39.8 per cent., followed by the Austro-Hungarians with 35 per cent., the Poles with 27.2 per cent., and the Russians with 27.1 per cent.

This problem of ignorance of our language and institutions, and of our

A Saskatchewan Teacherage. This little cottage, 22 feet square and containing four rooms, cost about \$1,000. We need hundreds of teacher houses in the West. When we get them we shall get the teachers.

down upon the linguistic limitations of their elders, in some cases even ridiculing covertly or openly this disability. Parental discipline and control are dissipated, and the whole family fabric becomes weakened. Thus one of the great conservative forces in the community becomes inoperative. Inasmuch as the maternal control of the young is or should be dominant, Canadianization of the foreign woman through language is imperative. I would urge upon the women of Canada the vital need of their taking an active part, through their various organizations, in the task of teaching English to these foreign women.

Furthermore it is well known that the foreign home is generally much more exclusive than the Canadian home.



Here They Are Enjoying the Hot Noon Lunch

The visitors, standing from left to right, are: Inspector Robinson, Deputy-minister A. H. Ball, Dr. Anderson, Premier Martin, Miss N. Hiltz, Director of Household Science, and one of the school nurses, Mrs. Feeney.





A Gladstone Club Enjoying Afternoon Tea at the Conclusion of a Business Meeting.  
To promote community sociability is not the least of the work of women's clubs. Definite work with this end in view should be a part of every club's program.

# Plan Work and Work the Plan

**"N**OTHING succeeds like success." The first step in successful club work is to map out a plan of successful work. Those clubs which plan a yearly or half-yearly program will not have the same need of immediate action as those who work on the hit or miss plan of letting things largely plan themselves.

Now is the time to prepare the program for the fall and winter's meetings. A well-worked out plan forms a strong base on which to do some really worthwhile work. It affords publicity, and in that way is a direct benefit to the club. Members and others see that a special topic is to be taken up on a certain date, and they plan ahead to keep that date free for the club meeting. It makes the members themselves feel that they are "getting somewhere." And with a definiteness of aim comes added interest and enthusiasm. One of our farm women's clubs which makes a practice of drawing out yearly programs, assigned to one of its members as the November topic, Simple Gifts for Christmas. She knew early in the year what her topic was to be and each month she made some simple article suitable for a Christmas gift. When it came time for her meeting she had her paper prepared, telling how she planned and made the various articles. She had the finished work there to use as illustration. She was able to explain the work and tell the time taken. It was very effective and intensely interesting to the other members. It could not have been as effective if she had not known her topic so far ahead.

A planned program places the responsibility on the club as a whole. The work of carrying on the meetings from month to month should not be left to a few willing workers. A member takes at least double the interest in an organization when she feels that she is really doing something to make a success of that organization and in so doing is taking her place in the ranks of progressive workers who are striving to bring about ideal conditions in this fair Dominion of ours. Every member with something to do and planning for that "something" leaves the officers free to plan for bigger things for club work and for increased membership.

Some clubs plan their meetings for a year ahead and find that works splendidly, others draw up programs half yearly and find that very satisfactory, others for a still shorter time plan for each quarter. But if club work is to be a success there must be a plan of work and an effort made to work the plan.

## The Committee in Charge

There should be the committee responsible for drawing up the program.

## Carefully Planned Club Program Adds Zest to Work and "Gets the Club Somewhere"

By Amy J. Roe

In some cases the board of directors act as the program committee, but more often there is a special program committee whose work it is to plan the programs.

Whether the meetings are held monthly, semi-monthly, or weekly, depends on the individual local. Many of the meetings during the winter months will be joint meetings of men and women, and it will be found convenient to hold semi-monthly meetings. Some locals have tried the scheme of men and women alternately being responsible for the programs and have found that it created much interest and awoke the competitive spirit to excel among their members.

It goes without saying that topics dealt with should be seasonable. Those taken up in the winter months may well be those which require more study and preparation. There is also a greater opportunity for social affairs to help pass the long evenings of winter.

There are certain objects for the program committee to keep in mind when drafting out the program. The club is established to help the members in their homes, to serve the community and to train for citizenship. Its purpose is therefore threefold. The accomplishment of its purpose calls for

the development of the weak members as well as the display of talent by the more gifted members. It must be insisted that individual members shall contribute to the success of the meetings in some way or other. The member who "never could get up a paper" can be given a subject, and through the months preceeding her meeting can be taking clippings from newspapers and magazines on that subject. The expert of the neighborhood in canning, meat curing, garment making can each be made responsible for a meeting. As far as possible each member should be given a subject in which she is interested. Opportunity should be given to the members, prior to the drafting of the program, for suggestions as to topics that they would like to have taken up or to carry out certain new forms of entertainment.

The organized farmers are working for economic justice and their bill of rights is the Farmers' Platform. It is hardly to be expected that many of the locals will in one winter make a complete study of a platform so broad in its outlook, but each club should make an exhaustive study of one or two planks in that platform. It is better to have complete information on one or two topics than to dabble in too

many and reach no goal of understanding of any one. On the Farm Women's Club page, following the secretaries' conference of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, suggestions were given for methods of study of the Farmers' Platform.

## Suggested Winter Meetings

The work of the farm women in the three prairie provinces has largely divided itself into three main divisions: Public health, education of rural children, and the problem of the older boy and girl on the farm. For this fall and winter the United Farm Women of Alberta have made suggestions to their locals so that the study may be directed along definite lines. The following are the suggested topics for the next six months:—

October.—The Hot Lunch at School. Indoor Recreation for Boys and Girls. Forming a Junior Club. Finger Post to Children's Reading. Education Through Organized Play.

November.—How to Form a Library. Lecture Illustrated with Lantern Slides. Reading Articles on the Questions of the Day. Selections from Deep Furrows.

December.—The Christmas Entertainment. Table Adornment for Christmas. Planning the Christmas Gift.

January.—Obtaining a Public Health Nurse for our school. Caring for the Sick in Our Community. Civilization and Health. General Care of the Health. Better Babies.

February.—Women's Place in Politics. Women and Economics. The Farmer and His Interests. Co-operation at Home and Abroad. Study of the Farmers' Platform.

March.—The Home and School Garden. The Advantage of Forming an Egg Circle. How to Start a Flower Garden. Profitable Breeds of Poultry. Insect Pests in House and Garden.

The Women Grain Growers of Manitoba are this year directing the study of the clubs along four special lines. They are: the young people, better medical facilities in rural districts, study of the dower law and wills, and the new Canadian schools. Whatever is accomplished along these special lines of study should be reported to the Central office, as the report of the work covered for the year given at the annual convention is based on the work of the local clubs throughout the province.

## A Balanced Program

What makes a well-balanced program? As stated elsewhere in this article the club stands for the betterment of the home, service to the community and training for citizenship. Knowing the number of meetings to be held the committee can divide the num-

Continued on Page 38



This Program Committee is Busy at Work.

Well-arranged programs, prepared for a period of time, promote active interest in the club work. A program committee is one of the most important of any club.



# Building a Community Hall

**H**AVE you ever felt the need, in your community, of a place in which to meet? Perhaps some prominent speaker was coming. The lodge room would have done very well, but, just your luck, the lodge

## How Some Rural Districts Have Provided Themselves With Places in Which to Meet

given by Miss Jean Bremner, the secretary-treasurer:—

"The hall we previously used had been converted into an implement building. The ladies of the district thought we should have some place to meet. The owner of the old hall was approached to see if he would sell it. He refused to do so, but generously offered two clear-title lots on which to erect a new building. Two young ladies of the community canvassed the district for five days to find out how much money the people would be willing to subscribe towards the erection of a community hall. We held a public meeting one Saturday night (April 20, 1918), and as we had over \$600 promised the people decided

the door from the main hall into the kitchen and booth, are three windows made of beaver board, which swing in and are fastened to the ceiling. Supper and refreshments are served through these windows. There is a balcony over the cloak rooms and kitchen. Four iron rods with turnbuckles in the middle are used to brace the building. Gasoline lamps are hung from these rods. Underneath the stage is used to store wood and coal. There is a small outside door to enter it.

"This is not a U.F.A. hall as some seemed to think, but a community hall. When the U.F.A. held their organization meeting, all material for the hall was on the ground. In fact, I don't think the U.F.A. would have organized had they not seen that they would soon have a place to meet."

The hall is heated by stoves. A community piano is installed, and from the general funds a percentage goes to pay off the debts against the piano and the hall. The tables in the kitchen knock down and the room is then used for women's meetings. All committee meet-

In the attic are quarters for the janitor. The building rests on a basement wall of concrete. The hall is lighted with gasoline lamps and furnished with folding opera chairs, which are easily removed for dances, etc. A large jacket stove supplies heat and weighted window sash make ventilation easy in the warm months. The location of the stage and the arrangement and location of the small rooms are shown in the ground floor plan. The hall completed cost in the neighborhood of \$2,600 and the money was raised by selling shares at \$20 each.

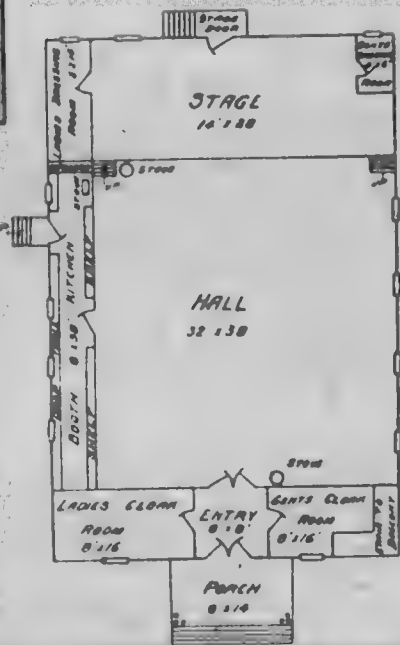
### Queenstown U.F.A. Hall

Queenstown has what is acknowledged to be one of the best meeting halls in Southern Alberta. Concerning it John Glambeck says, in part:—

"The Queenstown Farmers' Union, with its membership in Milo, Queenstown, Majorville and Lake McGregor are a long way from towns and railways, and the building of the hall was not accomplished without a hard struggle; in fact, it took years of agitation to get it. When the Farmers' Co-operative Association was formed the directors decided that the association would have to build a hall, hold the title to the land and building and have control of it. They called a general meeting of all shareholders and put it up to them



was putting on a high degree that very night. And so you had to go to the schoolhouse and squeeze into one of the little seats, thinking how short the time seemed since you sat in just such a seat and it was very roomy and comfortable. Or perhaps the committee had to meet and you generously gave them your front room, though when the meeting was over you felt like saying: "Well, I am glad to help out but I shall be glad when we have a hall for these meetings and are saved all this fuss." Or perhaps there was a political meeting to be held and the only place that would accommodate a decent crowd was the church. But one of the elders held strong convictions about the wonderful things that one of the grand old parties was doing for the country, and another



The Community Hall at De Winton, Alta. The Combined Booth and Kitchen is a Splendid Feature.

The lower view shows the neat appearance of the hall from the outside. The floor plan shows the general layout, and the interior view shows the arrangement of the booth, with shelves and collapsible tables. This room is also used for committee meetings.

was equally convinced that only by rallying to the support of the other grand old party at the next election would the country be saved from utter ruin and desolation. And so it was hardly safe to make the suggestion.

If you have ever experienced one or all of these things you needn't feel lonesome for there are thousands of others in the same boat with you. Fortunately there are also many who now have fine community halls to meet in and have never a worry about where to hold a committee meeting or a political rally, or an ordinary social high old time.

### De Winton Community Hall

The people around De Winton, Alta., have such a community hall. The story of how it was planned and built is here

to go ahead with the hall. Five trustees were appointed and also a building committee. At a later meeting an entertainment committee were appointed to arrange entertainments with which to raise funds.

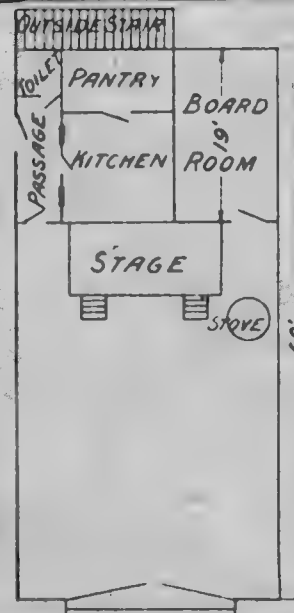
"The trustees borrowed \$1,200 from a bank in Okotoks. The building is 40 by 60 feet and cost approximately \$2,400. The material and workmanship are of the best. A local carpenter did the work. There is a good cement foundation under it, put in mostly by volunteer labor. The sand, gravel, and lumber were hauled by volunteer labor.

"The windows on the north and east have each four lights, 12x12. The front windows are mullions, 24x20. Those on the west have each two lights, 24x20. Along the west side of the kitchen are collapsible tables. On either side of

ings are held in it. The illustration shows a view of this splendid feature as well as the general ground-floor plan of the building and an exterior view.

### Hall at Estlin, Sask.

The construction of the Grain Growers' Hall, at Estlin, Sask., is also shown by an illustration on this page. It is 28 feet wide and 60 feet long. There are five windows on each side and the walls are plastered in rough finish with a four-foot wainscoting in B.C. fir. The hall is ceiled with fir v-joint, and the floor is also of fir. All the woodwork is nicely varnished.



that the time had come to have that hall. One of our members donated two acres for the site and it was decided to sell shares at \$50 each, giving the shareholders full membership rights in the co-operative Association. A vigorous campaign was set in motion and as soon as a sufficient number of shares were sold, bids to build the hall were called for.

"On Sundays the hall is used as a church and Sunday school, and all those little congregations who formerly met in the schoolhouse now meet under one head in the hall. All the meetings of the farmers' local co-operative association, and of any other kind, are, as a

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The Grain Growers' Hall at Estlin, Sask., Has Many Commendable Features. The upper view shows the appearance of the assembly room, with the collapsible seats cleared away. The floor plan shows the general layout, and the lower view the external appearance.





Hospitals at Lloydminster, Melfort and Prince Albert. There are a Score of Similar Hospitals in Saskatchewan.

# Health on a Business Basis

It is something more than 100 years since those who were so inclined of the disabled or veteran officers of the Colonial army found occupation and a meagre livelihood by peddling "book learning" from house to house. It served the immediate need of the community for education until the log school-houses were erected, and education became a state matter. Progress has marked educational administration until today there is a complete system of state-owned free public schools, high schools and universities, staffed by an efficient army of civil servants, where the poorest child of the land has with the richest, equal access to education. But a parallel progress has not marked administration affairs in that profession which has to do with the health of the people. The family doctor, carrying the sick from house to house, is of the era of the army school master who peddled from house to house the valued book learning. When one contemplates the variety of ailments the family doctor is called upon to treat, and remembers that he is only human, and that one man cannot pack from house to house all the resources of modern scientific medicine, one must realize the need of placing the profession of keeping people well on a vastly different basis. The whole profession needs revolutionizing.

In that revolutionizing the West leads. The West is beginning to establish the country doctor in a state-owned place of business, is replacing the precarious and elusive fee with a substantial salary, and is giving him the opportunity to be of greatest service to mankind with a minimum of cost. His place of business, of course, is the municipal hospital.

## Origin in Saskatchewan

The municipal hospital scheme so far as Canada is concerned, had its origin in Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan act came into force on May 1, 1916. The following year Alberta was successful in having passed a similar act, and at the last session of the Manitoba legislature that province followed suit. The operation of the acts in all three provinces is somewhat similar, any movement for a hospital coming from the constituents themselves. The educational or propaganda work is usually begun by some organization or group of individuals interested in the project. The departments of health are very glad always to send someone to the district to explain in details the working out of the system. The next step is to persuade the councils in any given district to pass resolutions agreeing to submit the hospital by-law to the ratepayers, generally speaking, at the time of the regu-

## Saskatchewan's Municipal Hospitals are Revolutionizing Profession of Keeping People Well

By Mary P. McCallum

lar municipal elections. After the by-law has received the endorsement of the ratepayers it becomes incumbent upon the various councils to appoint representatives to the hospital board, which body will have the building and management of the hospital in their keeping. In Alberta the hospital board was made elective at the last session of the legislature in that province. Two or more municipalities, or parts of various municipalities may co-operate for the erection and maintenance of a hospital. The acts provide that a levy may be made on the municipality to take care of the building, operating and other expenses. This body, possibly in consultation with the various councils, and after submitting the scheme to the commissioner of public health, decides upon the site and the size of the hospital to be erected. It has the engaging

ing out in a month for doctors, nurses and hospital treatment more than the savings of years. Then most people have had a neighbor who was ailing, and because she lived many miles from a doctor, and because there were payments to make on the farm and on the machinery, hesitated to seek medical advice until too late to obtain relief. These experiences seem, somehow, a part of rural life in many parts of the prairie provinces.

Let us picture a young couple living, say, in rural municipality No. 288 in Saskatchewan. Two years ago they bought their farm with the little capital they possessed. They built a small shack and christened it Home, gave their notes for horses and implements, and set out upon the adventure of farming. Two crop failures met their hopeful advances. And now in

operated to take care of all the mothers when their babies are coming, and to take care of all the people within the confines of the district when they take ill. And when all the people come into this humanitarian co-operative scheme the financial cost to each individual is very small. In the rural municipalities in the Rosetown hospital district there is a levy of two mills for hospital maintenance. This amounts to about \$6.00 per quarter-section. It is paid when the taxes are paid, and is a mere bagatelle. From this two-mill rate the board of directors have not only maintained the hospital, but they were enabled to build a splendid nurses' home in 1918, at a cost of \$15,000. This cost covers a complete sewage system, an up-to-date laundry, and a gravelled driveway. \$24,000 a year covers all expenses in connection with the hospital, salaries, fuel, supplies, insurance and all operating expenses. The municipalities guarantee a rate of \$2.00 per day per patient to all ratepayers and their dependents, and in some cases to their servants. This is on a basis of public wards. If semi-private or private wards are used, the patient pays the difference. The nursing staff at Rosetown consists of the matron, six graduate nurses, and two probationers.

Rosetown village originally erected the hospital, but after a few years of operation the burden was found to be too heavy. The Municipal Hospital Act was passed, and immediately the town decided to ask the co-operation of the rural municipalities in building up a truly municipal hospital. They submitted by-laws to the ratepayers with the result that three municipalities, Pleasant Valley, No. 288;

St. Andrews, No. 287; and Mountain View, No. 318; came into the hospital district. The town and the municipalities bear the expense on a basis of assessment, St. Andrews at \$4,000,000, Mountain View and Pleasant Valley at \$3,500,000 each, and the town of Rosetown at \$1,000,000.

There are four doctors in Rosetown. Instead of the long drives over three rural municipalities, each 22 miles square, a large part of their work is done in the hospital in the town in which they have their residences. The cost to the patients is reduced by the mileage eliminated. Instead of peddling their advice and treatment in little black leather bags from farm to farm over an area of at least 1,500 square miles, just as the old army school-master peddled his book learning, they have set up a laboratory and operating room in the hospital. Here they can give their patients an infinitely better care than they could ever hope to give under the old system, and at a much reduced cost to the patients. The discomfort, the waste of time, and the inconveniences of long journeys are vastly reduced, and the doctor as well as the patient benefits manifoldly.

Continued on Page 60



Map Showing Rosetown Hospital District. An Ideal Situation, Hospital in Centre of District and at Intersection of two railroads.



Nurses' Home at Rosetown.

the face of those manifold obligations they are preparing to welcome their first baby. Although 20 miles from the doctor in Rosetown, do they fear to seek his services? There is a very good reason for not worrying, and that reason is the municipal hospital at Rosetown. Residents of rural municipalities 288 and 318 in the province of Saskatchewan have free hospital treatment. Not only will this little expectant

mother have free hospital treatment during her illness, but she may go to hospital two weeks before her confinement, place herself under her doctor's care and all at no expense to herself for hospital accommodation.

## State Maintained

But someone must pay for all this, you say. Just as the state will educate her baby when he is grown, so is the state taking the financial obligation for bringing that baby safely into the world, and the state, of course, means all the people. All the people in the hospital district contributory to the Rosetown municipal hospital, have co-

the various details which come up in the administration.

## What of the People?

What does this scheme mean to the people? In the ordinary family things run this way; when the crops are average the farm yields enough to support the farmer and those dependent upon him, and to lay a little by for the rainy day. All goes well until some member of the household has an accident or is taken sick. Then expenses pile up, sometimes out of all proportion to the earning power of the farm family. Many readers of this article have experienced the sensation of pay-



# Steps In Butter-Making

*Everybody Loves a Good Butter-Maker and Proper Care Insures Good Butter---By Prof. R. W. Brown*



An Accurate Thermometer is necessary to insure a proper temperature.

THE editor has asked me to write a short article for the purpose of assisting busy farm housewives to solve the problems relative to home butter-making during the fall and winter.

Someone has said that "everybody loves a good cook," and I think it is equally true that everybody loves a good butter-maker. There is something about butter-making which appeals more, especially to women. There is a good deal of art about making butter. A woman who makes good butter is usually proud of the fact, and, invariably, likes the work. There is much satisfaction in eating a good home-made article of diet.

Those who are interested in both farm and factory dairying are sometimes prone to wonder why so many farmers' wives continue making butter at home when a good creamery is available where they can sell cream on a grade butter-fat-basis. In some cases where a creamery is close at hand it might be advisable to purchase the family requirement in butter instead of making it at home. However, for various reasons, although creamery butter-making is a fast-growing industry, there will continue to be, for some time at least, considerable butter made on farms in many parts of the country. There are many cases in which it pays to make butter on the farm, especially for home use. Of the total amount of butter made in Canada during 1917, 67 per cent. was made in the farm dairies by the farm women.

## Fall and Winter Difficulties

In the production and churning of cream in fall and winter, difficulties are often encountered, which during spring and summer are less troublesome. On account of the long severe winters in this part of the world, and the cheapness of the pasture in summer, summer dairying will, perhaps, always be more popular and extensive than winter dairying. As a consequence practically every herd in the country (outside of those producing milk for town and city trade) will contain, in fall and winter, a larger number of "old milkers" or cows later in their milking period than fresh or "new milkers." Then, too, these same "old milking" cows will be receiving winter feed, which in most cases is much less succulent than the pasture during the summer. As a cow advances in her lactation period the fat globules of the milk which are always much too small to be seen with the naked eye, become still smaller and smaller, until in many cases they are several times smaller than those of the milk from the same cow when she was fresh. Milk fat is really a mixture of several different kinds of fats—some hard and some soft. When a cow is fresh, and especially if she is

getting succulent feed such as new pasture, there is a larger proportion of soft fats in the milk than during the advanced stages of lactation. These factors demand recognition, and the skillful butter-maker is careful to make the necessary alterations in the churning operations to secure the desired results, and, ultimately, butter of good quality. Best results will be obtained in churning if the cows are being fed succulent feeds such as corn, silage, roots, bran, etc., besides coarser fodders.

## Keep Utensils Clean

A most important part in the production and

in order to get a larger amount.

## Prepare and Temper Cream

Cream will churn more readily if slightly acid, but it should not be allowed to get very sour and stale. When there is an amount collected sufficient for a churning it should be slightly ripened by tempering, to from 65 degrees to 70 degrees Fah. An accurate thermometer should be used. This temperature should then be maintained for from ten to 12 hours. At intervals the cream should be thoroughly stirred with a metal stirring rod. At a time at least two hours before the cream is churned, the temperature should be lowered to that at which the churning is to be done. This is necessary to give the fat in the cream sufficient time to reach the proper consistency to make good butter. The best temperature for the cream at churning, when all conditions are considered, is that which will allow butter to come in from 25 to 35 minutes. This can most readily be determined by the butter-maker in charge.

When difficulty is being experienced in getting butter granules about the size of wheat kernels to form within the desired period of time, one or more of the following additional factors may be the cause: the percentage of fat in the cream, the fullness of the churn, the speed of the churn, the kind of churn used and the temperature of the room in which the churning is being done. Cream which produces from three to three-and-a-half pounds of butter per gallon will be found to give best results with a hand churn. As a rule, such cream will be obtained if the separator is set to take from 12 to 15 pounds of cream from 100 pounds of milk. Never have the churn more than half full of cream. A churn too full of cream which is slightly low in temperature, is a bad combination.

When the Granules of Butter are the Size of Wheat kernels it is Churned Sufficiently.

churning of cream during any period is the thorough washing and scalding of all utensils with which milk or cream comes in contact. Frequently this is more or less neglected during the cold weather. One may be tempted to simply flush out the separator at night and leave the washing of it until the morning's milk has been run through. The supply of hot water may at times be used to thaw out the pump, or to make a bran-mash, and the cream can left unscalded. Milk and cream utensils not properly washed and sterilized even in winter are prolific sources of bad flavors in cream, and later on in the butter into which it is made.

Another important factor which many are inclined to neglect in cold weather is the rapid cooling of the cream immediately it is taken from the separator. Cold air about the cream can should not be depended upon to cool the cream as quickly and to as low a temperature as it should be cooled to keep it sweet and of good flavor. One cubic foot of water will absorb as much heat as 3,520 cubic feet of air for the same rise in temperature. Therefore, the cream should be quickly cooled and to a low temperature by placing the can in cold, preferably running water, where it should be kept until prepared for churning.

People who make good butter invariably churn two or three times a week. Cream will not keep fresh and in good condition for many days, even if it is kept cold. Make smaller churnings rather than hold the cream many days

The Texture is Spoiled in Working if any but an Up-and-down Motion Used.

Neat, Marketable Packages Mark the Conclusion of the Operations.

The cream frequently foams and refuses to produce butter. It is said that most people are naturally lazy. Be this as it may, it is a fact that hand-churns are frequently turned too slowly, especially during the first part of the churning period. Listen for the thud of the cream. When the cream thickens it is necessary to turn very

slowly. The time required for churning will be somewhat affected by the kind of churn, through the temperature of the room, the extent depending upon whether the material from which the churn is made is a good or poor conductor of heat and cold.

## Pasteurization

Sometimes when all the above mentioned factors have been carefully attended to, difficulty is still experienced in getting cream to churn. A quick remedy is pasteurization of the cream. This process can be recommended for continued application, if it is properly and consistently carried out. The use of from five to ten per cent. of starter or culture in the cream is also recommended.

The color desired in butter during fall and winter is that which is obtained in butter when the cows are feeding on good pasture. Not more than one-half teaspoonful of butter color should be used in 25 pounds of 30 per cent. cream under winter conditions. This should be added immediately after the cream is strained into the churn. One should be careful to buy only good color.

After the buttermilk is allowed to drain away thoroughly the butter should be washed with clean, pure water, in amount equal to the volume of the cream and at about the same temperature. The temperature of the wash-water at times should be raised or lowered two or three degrees, depending upon the condition of the butter. A second washing is advisable in some cases. It is just as important to avoid over-churning in the water as in the buttermilk.

## Salting

This is an important step in the making of good butter. Otherwise perfectly good butter is frequently spoiled by the addition of too much salt, salt undissolved, and consequently unevenly distributed. Salt in butter is not so much of a preservative as it was once thought. From one-half to three-quarters of an ounce per pound of butter is proving to be about the proper amount. The amount to be added should not be guessed, if accurate weighing of the butter and salt is possible. Of course, where the test of the cream is known the butter-fat-basis of salting is a simpler one. The salt should be fine and evenly distributed over the granules. It is a good plan to do this in the churn, and after working it in a little with a ladle give the churn a few revolutions, when it may be left standing, closed, until the salt dissolves.

## Working

Working or mixing, as some term it, is not for the purpose of working buttermilk and water out of the butter. These should have already been washed and drained out completely. Only by working butter in the presence of free water is there danger of having over 16 per cent. the legal limit of moisture, incorporated. Working, however, is for the purpose of forcing the granules together into a close compact mass, and in so doing causing the

brine to be evenly spread throughout. It should not be underdone or taken too far, or accomplished when the butter is very soft or extremely firm.

Most butter makers are pretty familiar with good methods of printing, wrapping and packing of butter. In the wrapping or packing process, however, it should ever be kept in mind that the main essentials are: the use of neat, marketable packages and the exclusion of air as far as is possible by the use of clean wrappers and containers.



Utensils not Properly Washed and Sterilized are Prolific Sources of Bad Flavors.



# Tones of Brown Lead for the Winter

## Fur Trimmed Suits

**B**ROWN is to be the leading color for coats this winter; sand brown, tobacco brown and all the brown family. Large collars of self material add to the comfy look, and the shops are showing many models in the pile materials, such as Silvertone, Bolivia, Beaver Cloth and Chinchilla.

Broadcloth with velvet or fur trimming makes a charming fall combination for suits, and mink, which has been so long passe, is now coming forward strongly.

Of course, suits of serge and gabardine never lose their popularity, for season after season they are shown and always favorably received. Bone, cloth-covered and nickel buttons trim the fall coats, also the suits and dresses for the women and children.

A street dress of velvet, with satin collar and chemisette, is shown made up from McCall pattern No. 8959, price 25 cents. It is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, and requires in size 36, without collar and shield,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material. The width of the skirt is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards.

The Ladies' and Misses' Cape, No. 8869, is cut in three sizes: small, 32 to 34; medium, 36-38; large, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. The medium size requires three yards of 54-inch material.

Ladies' Coat, No. 9001, is cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, and may be made single or double-breasted, with or without a cape, price 25 cents. Size 36-inch is single breasted, 49-inch length, requires 3 yards of 54-inch material.

Ladies' Street Dress, No. 9053, is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44-inch bust measure, price 25 cents, and may be made with or without the tunic. As it is shown size 36 requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 54-inch material, with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36-inch material for the tunic.

Ladies' Blouse Dress, No. 9069, cut in six sizes, 34 to 44-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. Provides for two styles of sleeves and has a one-piece straight skirt; size 36 requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40-inch material, braiding design taken from transfer pattern No. 926, blue or yellow, price 20 cents.

Misses' Box Coat, No. 8662, is cut in four sizes, 14 to 20 years, price 25 cents, and requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 54-inch material and one yard of 27-inch material for the collar facing.

The Ladies' Sport Coat or Pea-Jacket, No. 8783, may be made in 31 or 27-inch length and is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 bust measure, price 20 cents. Size 36 in the long length requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material. The three-piece skirt No. 8821, has an inverted pleat at the back and is cut in eight sizes, 22 to 36-inch waist measure, price 20 cents. This skirt measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards around the bottom, and in size 36 requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material. The pattern provides for trimming pieces at the sides.

The Ladies' Coat, No. 8891, is cut in three sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38 to 40; large, 42 to 44-inch bust measure; price 25 cents. The collar may be made draped, plain or shawl, and there are two styles of sleeves provided. The small size in 43-inch length with contrasting collar requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 54-inch material and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 36-inch material for the collar.

The Ladies' Blouse Coat, No. 8953, is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44-inch bust measure, price 20 cents. The peplum is three-piece and the entire coat may be made from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 45-inch material for the collar. The one-piece or two-piece skirt, No. 8261, is cut in six sizes, 22 to 32-inch waist measure, price 20 cents. The width is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards, and the two-piece skirt in size 26 may be cut from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 42-inch material.



Any of these patterns may be had from the McCall Co., Department G, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Canada, or a local McCall agent.





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FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER



If You Want  
Furs You Need  
This Book

## DO YOU REMEMBER

how last year we advised, even urged, everybody to buy their furs then, as the market conditions indicated higher prices coming?

Since then the prices of *Raw Furs* at all the big fur markets of the world have increased from 10% to 75%.

So firmly did we believe what we advised you, that last season we purchased direct from the Trappers from all parts of Canada large quantities of the best and most suitable raw furs we could obtain.

Then, do you remember how mild it was last winter?—how the war ceased?—and how terribly the "Flu" afflicted us?

All these unforeseen events tended to considerably reduce the sale of fur garments, though the sales of Hallam's Fur Garments showed a greater increase than ever last season.

Therefore, we have an extraordinary large stock of good raw furs at last season's prices.

We have made these up into the latest styles, and are able to offer them to you at

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LOWER PRICES**

than if they were made from Raw Fur skins bought at more recent prices.

In addition, by our policy of selling "direct from trapper to wearer" you save the middlemen's profits—high store rents, etc.

Further, by conducting the entire operations ourselves of turning the raw furs into complete garments, we are able to select and know the quality of every square inch of fur that goes to make up the famous guaranteed.

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Can anything be fairer than that?



**Mink  
Marmot  
Coat**

This new and attractive coat is the 40-inch length, slightly fitted in the back, has slash pockets, wide reverse border at the bottom, deep shawl collar and cuffs, fancy buttons fastening with silk elastic loops. The skins used are the finest quality, full thick fur, blended a rich Mink shade. Richly lined with brocaded silk mixture, beautifully made and finished. Sizes 32 to 42 bust.

Price delivered to you

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TORONTO  
The Largest in our line in Canada



# Children's Clothes Follow Lines Of Women's and Misses

**T**HE children's clothes for the winter are quite a problem. They cost so much more than the summer clothes that it is advisable to plan the grown-up folks' wardrobe first. There are many things among these which cannot be renovated but which can be turned to good account for keeping the children warm and comfortable.

The father's coat, of perhaps three or four seasons' worn at the pockets and edge of the sleeves, may be ripped apart and made up on the wrong side for the wee tots. The button-holes can be made into bound button-holes, thereby hiding the frayed parts. A skirt of generous proportions may be made into a cape and dresses which will permit making over, having a touch of hand embroidery, button trimming or piping can be developed into a pleasing little garment.

Both the children's coats and dresses follow the general lines of women's and misses wear very closely—last year's styles being adapted to this year's needs.

Coats hang straight, gathered into a yoke or are cut on modified dolman lines. The rough and ready school coat with belt and pockets is cut on the usual tailored lines.

The chemise frock with a narrow sash tied loosely, or straight lines and blouse waist, are very good.

Do not forget cloth bloomers for the kiddies—cloth dress and bloomers assure warmth and the all-over apron to be slipped on when the youngsters are indoors will keep the little frock free from spots.

Bright colors are adored by children and there is no color that gives such a touch of warmth as red. The red Hollyberry! How welcome it is at Christmastide! It brings a brightness and cheer that casts away all the bleakness of winter. So even a red coat lining, a bright colored cap or hood, a plaid dress with red in its weave delights many a kiddie, and the gayer the hair-bow the more delighted the child.

The following models are practical for fall and winter wear. The girls' dress No. 8720, which is cut in five sizes, six to 14 years, price 20 cents, has two styles of sleeves. The skirt may be box-pleated or shirred, and the neck may be high or as shown. The eight-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. The embroidery is from transfer pattern No. 884, yellow or blue, price 15 cents.



8720

7902



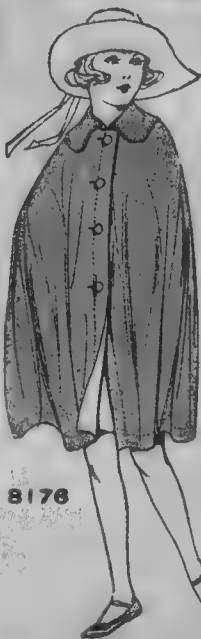
8608



8926



8940



8176



9048



9060



9052



8502



8486

The girls' military coat No. 7902, comes in seven sizes, two to 14 years, price 20 cents. The loose portion of the cape may be buttoned on to the long vest. The eight-year size requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material.

The girls' one-piece coat, No. 8608, is cut in seven sizes, two to 14 years, price 20 cents. It has a straight lower edge and may be cut from one width of 54-inch material with 1½ yards of 36-inch material for the collar and facing.

The girl's dress, No. 8926, cut in five sizes, six to 14 years, price 20 cents, has a side front closing and a straight gathered skirt. In eight-year size, it requires 1½ yards of 42-inch material. If made with long sleeves which are also given in the pattern, and worn with a patent leather belt, or made of a combination of materials—it is a practical model for a make over.

The boy's overcoat, No. 9054, may be made single or double-breasted, and is cut in four sizes, one to six years, price 20 cents. The cap is also provided for in the pattern. In size four, with the notched collar and cap, it requires two yards of 54-inch material.

The overcoat No. 9048, is for boys of four to 14 years, double-breasted, and may be made in two lengths, price 20 cents. Eight-year size requires two yards of 54-inch material.

Little boy's dress, No. 9060, comes in four sizes, one to four years, price 20 cents. Two styles of sleeves are provided for in the pattern and the four-year size, with gathered sleeves, requires two yards of 36-inch material.

The child's coat No. 9052, is cut in four sizes, six months to three years, price 20 cents. The six-months size requires one yard of 54-inch material, or 1½ yards of 36-inch.

The girl's dress, No. 8486, may be made with a shield, and is to be slipped over the head. It is cut in six sizes, four to 14 years, price 15 cents. In the eight-year size made from one material, it will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

The child's coat No. 8502, is cut in six sizes, two to 12 years, price 15 cents. Size eight requires two yards of 54-inch material.

The little boy's suit, No. 8940, comes in three sizes, two to six years, price 20

Any of these patterns may be had from the McCall Company, Department G, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Canada, or a local McCall agent.

cents, and the front of the blouse may be plain, smocked or shirred. Size four requires 1½ yards of 32-inch material for the blouses and one yard of 32-inch material for the trousers. Transfer pattern 690, blue or yellow, price 15 cents, may be used for smocking. As shown this affords a splendid opportunity for combination of materials; the little trousers may be made of cloth and the blouse of flannel or heavy washable material.

The French cape, No. 8176, has a detachable hood and is cut in three sizes, small, four to six years; medium, eight to ten years; large, 12 to 14 years; price 15 cents. It is suitable for either boy or girl. The medium size requires two yards of 48-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch material to line the hood.



# House Dresses Show Simple Lines

## Maternity Garments, Empire Styles

**I**t isn't an easy matter to plan a house dress for winter wear. Serge is a little too heavy and the light-weight lawns and dimities which are worn during the summer season are impractical.

The neck should be cut a little higher so that the undergarments do not show, the sleeves are usually long, with a shirt-waist cuff so that they may be unbuttoned and turned back when the hands are in water. The shoulder seams should not be too long and the armholes large enough to permit the sewing-in of shields, the belt loose, so that when the arms are raised the whole garment will be lifted up.

### Maternity Garments

Maternity garments, made along the empire lines, give a better effect than the regulation waist-line models. Either ribbon or cord girdle encircling the high waist line, and a large collar adds to its daintiness. These garments should always have either white or some bright color at the neck, for there is nothing more depressing at this time than a sombre garment.

The waist and skirt joined together with a casing and an elastic about one half-inch wide inserted allows one to let out the waist line as the months go by. Have all the undergarments hang from the shoulder so that the body is free. A cape is the very best kind of out-door wrap and one that may be used always.

House dress No. 9025 is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 46-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. It may be slipped on over the head, or buttoned on the shoulders. Size 36, with long sleeves, which are provided for in the pattern, require 3½ yards, 36-inch material. The skirt measures 1½ yards around the bottom.

The princess slip, 8957, is cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, price 20 cents; may be opened either in front or back. The flounce may be made plain or circular. Size 36, as shown, requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material and 2½ yards of 16-inch flouncing.

The dress, 8964, is known as a ladies' simplicity dress. It is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. The skirt measures 1½ yards around the bottom, and, as shown, requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

Ladies' maternity house gown, 8143, is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44-inch bust measure, price 20 cents. The width at lower edge is 2 yards and requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material to make it up as shown in the illustration.

The cover-all apron, 8975, measures 1½ yards around the bottom. It is cut in three sizes, small, 34 to 36; medium, 38 to 40; large, 42 and 44, price 25 cents. It may be closed on the side or slipped on over the head. As illustrated, the small size requires 3½ yards 36-inch material.

Ladies' one-piece dress, 9013, cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, price 25 cents; measures 1½ yards around the bottom. It may be made with long or short sleeves, and with either of two styles of neck. With long sleeves it requires 5 yards of 36-inch material.

The bath-robe, 7272, is made from a blanket, 72 by 90 inches. It is cut in three sizes, small, 32 to 34; medium, 36 to 38; large, 40, 42, 44-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. Made from material, the medium size requires 4½ yards of 44-inch.

The house dress, 8929, is cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. In size 36 it requires 5½ yards of 32-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch material for collar and cuffs. The width of the skirt is 1½ yards.

The tie-on, or button dress, 8973, is cut in nine sizes, 34 to 50-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. Size 36 measures 1½ yards around the bottom and requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material; collar and pockets require ¾ yard of contrasting material, 36 inches wide.

Ladies' Dress, 8025, is cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. The pattern provides for two styles of sleeves. The skirt is two or three-piece and measures about 2 yards around the bottom. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. This is perhaps one of the most practical models we could have in our wardrobe.



9025

8957

8964



8143



8975



9013



7272



8929



8973



8025

Any of these patterns may be had from The McCall Company, Department G, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Canada, or a local McCall agent.





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**Season's Newest Modes of Surpassing Beauty**

Here is **EATON** service at its best. Supplementary to the new Fall and Winter Catalog which is just off the press, a handsomely illustrated 24-page booklet will be issued, setting forth in detailed manner the more expensive and select lines carried, embracing such articles as lingerie, hosiery, gloves and shoes.

You must study this booklet to learn of the charm and loveliness of the season's offerings. Such stunning suit models, such softly clinging gowns, such irresistible millinery will surely cause delight.

Your confidence in "Teco" is fully protected by the **EATON** guarantee. We will be pleased to place you on our Mailing List for this new service book. Send in your name and address on a post card today.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG - CANADA



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Barrett G.G. Picnic

**R**ECENTLY the Barrett Grain Growers held their annual celebration and picnic, with an attendance of about 800. After the usual program of foot racing, horse racing, baseball, and supper on the grounds, a novel feature was added in the form of an airplane flight.

The airplane, a military model of recent date, had lain open to inspection all afternoon, forming the centre of an interested crowd, and took the air about seven o'clock, circling for some time above the spot and performing various loop-the-loops and corkscrew dives, which afforded a rather breathless spectacle to the majority of those present, to whom the sight of an airplane is still a matter of event.

Following the airplane manoeuvres was an address by W. J. Orchard, of Tregurva, to the grain growers of the district, in which he referred to The Guide as one of two papers published in Canada which offered the farmer a fair and non-partisan account of affairs of the day. After dealing with the prodigal wastefulness of the so-called "protective tariff" as a means of supplementing government revenue he urged that the grain growers of this and other districts of the province dispense with old-time "party politics," and unite in unprejudiced support of an independent farmers' representative, and a pure and simple Farmers' Platform.

George Kounkel, owner of the airplane, and on whose grounds the picnic was held, is one of the up-to-date and enterprising farmers of the district. He was among the first to own and adapt the humble Ford to every-day uses of the farm, and is now pioneering in the same respect with regard to the airplane.

Mr. Kounkel has taken in numerous celebrations and fairs this season, making the trip to various towns between Aylesbury and Regina, and beyond, a matter of only a few moments' flight. When one thinks of the solitude that has lifted from the prairie since the days of the sod hut and the ox, through the development of the rural telephone, and the Ford car, it becomes an interesting speculation as to how soon, by means of the airplane, the remotest farmstead of the province will be but suburban to its cities, and enjoying its advantages, educational, social and commercial, as such.

In his pioneering of these unfrequented pathways of the air—not as an agent of destruction, but on the common daily routes of peace, we can only wish Mr. Kounkel every success, in anticipation of a time, when by virtue of many followers, this, our dessert, shall blossom as a rose.

## Falling Into Line

Should any doubt cast in the minds of old-time politicians that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers mean business in their new political activities, they had better get their ears to the ground and hark to the rumblings. Those who have had the opportunity of judging, by being on the spot, cannot be deceived regarding the new public conscience, which is being developed on the prairies. The desire is everywhere manifest for a severance of allegiance with old party affiliations, and as President R. H. Halbert, of the U.F.O., recently observed: "to hoe their own row."

Whether a return to the old party alignment will, as in the past, result in dividing the forces, remains to be seen. But, judging by the following excerpt of a communication received from a political executive member of the Grain Growers' Association in the Assiniboia constituency, where they are organizing for a by-election, the prospects are certainly rosy for the candidate who will be appointed at the convention on September 28, to support the Farmers' Platform. Under date of August 16, it is reported that:—

"We are getting the support of every old liberal worker and all the old Tory workers but three, and expect to land them later."

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association by the Secretary  
J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask

With such a promising outlook it should be easy pickings for the right man in the Assiniboia by-election.

W. D. Parr, of Battleford, secretary of Wainess G.G.A., under date of August 14, writing in a similar strain, says: "I should be glad of a supply of the pamphlets mentioned in your letter of July 25. If you would let me have about 25 of each I will hand them out at our next meeting. We have some old-time liberals and conservatives who are between two minds and I should like to get them headed the way they should go."

## Farmers Threaten Strike

Strike microbes are in the air, and, like the locusts, appear to be finding a breeding ground on the Saskatchewan prairie.

Under date of August 18, F. R. Thomas, of Estuary, Sask., secretary of the Chesterfield Grain Growers' Association, suggests that farmers go on strike rather than sell their wheat at a price lower than the price set by Uncle Sam. The writer says:—

"A meeting of the Chesterfield Grain Growers' Association was held on August 15, and although only a young local, has nearly fallen through, but am glad to say it is coming to life again. We have a membership of 33 and expect to enroll a lot more in the near future. A motion was passed unanimously that the farmers all would go on strike rather than sell wheat below the States set price."

## Concerning Russia

Much has appeared in the daily press of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, presumably in a desire to show up the chaotic conditions in Russia.

That there is not perfect unanimity in this attempt, however, is manifest in many quarters. That conditions are not as bad as are constantly represented is manifest by a statement made by the Co-operative News (Manchester, England), of June 21, last, which reproduces the following statement from the Manchester Guardian:—

"An important agreement has just been made, he says, for the direct interchange of goods between the C.W.S. in Manchester and a large group of co-operative societies in the Rostovon-Don region in southern Russia.

"The arrangement is for the exchange of goods to the value of £300,000 (\$1,500,000) on a system of continuous transaction. The British government is giving full assistance and co-operation, and has guaranteed the necessary shipping. The first big consignment is now being prepared in Manchester. It consists of 600 tons of merchandise, textiles, boots and shoes, ironmongery, and so on. From Russia the C.W.S. will receive an equivalent value of wheat, maize, tobacco, vegetable oils, horse-hair, and other materials."

Commenting on the Manchester Guardian statement, the Co-operative News adds:—

"In view of the publication of these facts, a representative of the Co-operative News went across to Balloon

Street again on Wednesday, but in the absence of directors and officials responsible for the export trade of the wholesale society, it was somewhat difficult to obtain full and accurate details of the transaction recorded by the Guardian correspondent. There is, however, reason for believing that the directors of the wholesale society stationed in London have come to an arrangement with the co-operative societies in southern Russia for an exchange of goods, and that they propose to report what they have done to the full committee, which meets in Newcastle towards the end of this week. Should their report be approved, there is, as the Guardian says, 'every prospect of this beginning developing into a big exchange of goods.' Two difficulties stand in the way: one, the question of currency; and the other, that the British government, when the foodstuffs are put on board ship at the Russian ports, will guarantee that they be safely delivered in England."

## Tariff History

Under the heading: "A Bit of Tariff History," The Western Review throws the flashlight again upon that not-to-be-forgotten period of Canadian history immediately prior to the reciprocity election of 1911:—

"There be those who remember what took place on the floor of the House of Commons back in the year of grace, 1910, when Sir Wilfrid announced the opportunity of trade reciprocity with the United States. The nation had wanted it and worked for it for years but to no avail. When Taft came to the presidential chair he revived the question, and two of Laurier's ministers were forthwith despatched to Washington where the Reciprocity Pact was drawn up. When the prime minister announced the success of this mission he was cheered to the echo on both sides of the house. It was the one thing the country—except the manufacturers and money interests—wanted. Minneapolis wheat was 15 cents above Winnipeg wheat, agricultural implements were a third higher, f.o.b. Winnipeg than at Minneapolis, and other things in proportion. If the best interests of the country were to be considered the acceptance of this treaty was the obvious thing to do. Then something happened down east of which His Nibs, the voter, was not apprised, and next morning, so to speak, a conservative caucus was called, at which they condemned what the day before yesterday they had so lustily hailed. What evidently happened was this: The big interests—the railroads, banks and manufacturers, not forgetting the American manufacturer in Canada—said to Borden: 'You make reciprocity an issue and we will put you in power.' They made good their words, too."

"Since that date Canada, despite our wonderful resources, has been making head-on for the 'demnition bow-wow.' The plea was made that the exchequer needed the revenue, and forthwith a prohibitive tariff wall was built which shut out American competition, and

revenue dwindled accordingly. The field was left to the Canadian manufacturer to exploit as he chose. And—sufferin' wildest—hasn't that same manufacturer been hoisin' his row since that day?"

## Value of Propaganda

H. C. Clay, of the Hereford Stock Farm, Landis, under date of August 18, in writing to the Central office, gives an interesting illustration of the value of propaganda, and its effects upon membership. Mr. Clay's letter in part, says:—

"On August 16 I reorganized the G.G.A. at Salter. I anticipate this local, after threshing is over, will line up with about 30 members. At one time it was a fairly good unit, but those who received The Grain Growers' Guide allowed their subscription to lapse, resulting in the suspension of all activity. There are about 35 prospective members, not one of whom receives The Guide. I am sending all these names in for a copy of the political number."

## Would Include All

Under date of August 15, J. R. Clarke, of Kuroki, Sask., asks of the Central office, regarding the right of identification with the grain growers' political movement, without being compelled to join the grain growers' local. As this is a question of more than individual interest, the following reply by J. B. Musselman, will doubtless be of general interest:—

"There are a number of farmers in this district who would like to join in the movement for the establishment of the farmers' political organization. They are not members of the Grain Growers' Association and for reasons that cannot be explained here they will not join the present local association. I would esteem it a favor if you would advise me if these men can join in anyway, the new political organization?"

## Mr. Musselman's Reply

Mr. Musselman's reply is as follows: "Replying to yours of August 15 I have to state that the provincial political executive, at its meeting last week, adopted a plan for a thorough canvass of the province, and a comprehensive organization campaign, which will be announced through the papers and by circular letter, to our various locals, and the members of the various constituency committees, in the course of a few days. When this literature reaches you your question of August will have been answered."

## Life Memberships

"There is always a means of taking the farmers into the association who are not pleased with their particular local organization; they can become life members of the association and thus give the movement their approval. However, the plan is that every facility should be offered for men to join this political movement who do not wish to join the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. It is not intended that this political movement shall be a vocational class political party, composed of, or under the domination of the Grain Growers' Association. It is intended to be a grouping for political purposes of all those who believe in the political principles which are set forth in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, quite irrespective of whether they are business men, professional men, or laboring men."

"It is the purpose to place this new organization on a lofty basis, absolutely free from partisan political control, or domination by any party machine, and to leave it impossible to use the organization principally for the forwarding of the political ambitions and personal interest of a few favorites. We will certainly make provision for everyone—whether farmer, or not—to come into the political organization, without obligating him first to commit himself to the Grain Growers' Association, as such."



Geo. Kounkel, in Airship, at Barret Grain Growers' Picnic.



# A Business Proposition for Farmers

**W**E want you to size up Delco-Light as you would a new farm hand before you hired him.

Will Delco-Light do a good day's work on the farm every day? Will it cost much to keep? Will it earn money for you? Will you get along pleasantly with it.

Over 75,000 Delco-Light users have answered these questions for themselves and for you.

Delco-Light gives them all the electric light and power they need.

## As a result—

They do chores before daylight or after dark, because house and barns are well lighted.

They have stopped working small machines by hand—milking machine, churn, separator, grindstone, washing machine, fanning mill, water-pump. They have running water wherever it is needed. They no longer hamper themselves with a lamp or lantern while working. There are no lamps to clean and fill. The ironing is done by electricity.

All this means time saved for every member of the farm family. It means more time spent at money-making work. On some farms it means doing away with hired help.

And the money now spent for coal oil will operate Delco-Light. Four times as much light from a gallon of coal oil is the record of Delco-Light over oil lamps. A few cents a day for all the electric light and power you can use.

Where there is a boy on the farm, he looks after Delco-Light. A few minutes each week is all the attention it needs. Note these exclusive features of Delco-Light construction. They insure care-free, long-lasting service for you.

*It is direct-connected.* There are no belts to slip, break or be replaced.

*It is self-cranking.* Pressing down on a lever starts the engine and it stops automatically when the batteries are charged.

*It is air-cooled.* There is no water to carry, to freeze, or to boil away.

*There is only one place to put oil.* There are no grease cups.

*A simple mixing valve* regulates the fuel supply. There is no complicated carburetor.

*Ball and roller bearings* cut down friction and increase efficiency.

*Thick-plate batteries* are long lasting.

You can see that on every point Delco-Light is a good business proposition—that it pays for itself. It does a lot of work for you. It saves you time. It gives you time for money-making work. It costs little to operate. It is easy to look after.



BESIDE ALL THIS, Delco-Light gives you the wonderful comfort and pleasure of electric light in the home. Floods of clear, bright light at the pressing of a button. No matches; no danger. Lots of light. Pleasant evenings; happy mother and children. You can't know the untold benefits of electricity until you try it.

Delco-Light users know all these things. They have written us letters telling us. We quote from some of these letters. We have printed some of them in a little folder. Illustrated with photographs. We want you to get this book and read it. It will open your eyes to the possibilities for greater profit and greater comfort on the farm. Write your nearest distributor for a free copy.

(a) DELCO-LIGHT has made it possible for us to do without one man, whose wages and keep amounted to \$50.00—he would cost us more now.

By operating the above mentioned appliances Mrs. Peck has been so relieved from her ordinary household duties that she is able to spend a great deal of her time helping to care for the milk, and we are now able to do all of our own work, which has solved the hired help problem for us, and securing help nowadays is the farmers' greatest problem.

(b) Delco-Light saves us every day about one hour doing the chores around the farm—this would mean for my son and I about 730 hours a year at 30c. per hour, which is, figuring very low, about \$219.00 saved.

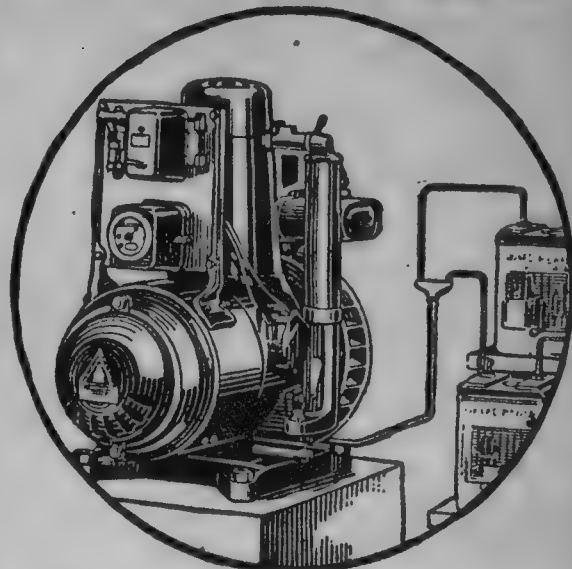
(c) The time and labor saved every week over the old way is as follows:

Cream Separator.....	6 hours
Washing Machine.....	5 "
Flat-iron.....	2 "
Pumping water.....	6 "
Vacuum Cleaner.....	4 "
Power Stand on Fan Mill and various things...	2 "
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25 "</b> per week

(d) I save about 2 hours a week on the washing, and 7 hours a week on separating. It saves one man about 4 hours to clip my team. On churning it saves my wife 3 hours a week. It saves about 30 minutes on grinding our sausage per hundred pounds.

(e) We figure that it has saved us in way of labor for pumping and milking not less than \$1,200.00 during the two years. The plant requires very little attention and only about \$2.00 per month for fuel. We could almost afford to buy a new one each year and still be ahead on labor and satisfaction, aside from the advantages of having the lights, of which we have 50 in the house and barns.

(f) I light my residence, a house of fourteen rooms and one of five, my garage, two barns and a workshop. I operate an automatic water pump, maintaining a pressure of 40 pounds for the entire water supply of the place, including hose for watering the garden. We have a 1-horse power Delco-Light Power Stand, which is used for churning and working the butter, turning the grindstone and running the



washing machine. I expect to attach it later to the cream separator.

(g) This plant is paying for itself in several different ways. The fuel saving alone amounts to about \$460.00 per year, as follows:

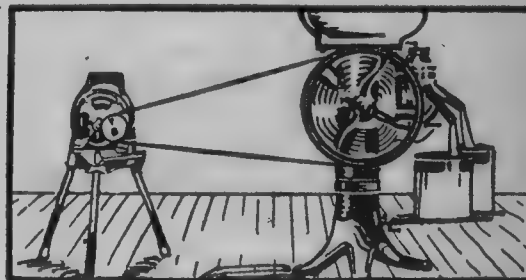
Where we formerly used 55 gallons of gasoline per week, at 25c. per gallon (\$13.75) to operate the milking machine and pump alone, we now use 35 gallons of kerosene per week at 14c. per gallon (\$4.90), which is a net saving of \$8.85 per week, or \$460.20 per year.

Also, in addition to this, we are lighting four houses, horse barn and cow barn and doing the washing and ironing.

Another instance of saving is that we save the time of one man (4 hours a day) handling lanterns alone in our cow barn. We figure this a saving of 30c. per hour, making \$1.20 per day, \$36.00 per month, or \$432.00 per year.

(h) "I consider my purchase of a Delco-Light plant one of the best improvements I have made on my farm." **DUNCAN MARSHALL,**  
Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, Canada.

(i) The plant has not given us a bit of trouble,



there have been no repairs to date and the operating cost has been less than \$2.00 per month.

(j) Any child can run it and it beats any of your coal-oil lamps for light and safety. Before acquiring a Delco-Light I could not rest good at night for fear of children lighting a match and thereby possibly setting fire to something. Now I sleep like a log because all that is necessary for the children to do is to press the button and the light is there, and a most excellent light at that. It is much cheaper than Coal-oil and no danger of upsetting a lamp.

**BRUCE L. ROBINSON** - Calgary, Alta.

**BREEN MOTOR CO.** - Winnipeg, Man.

**The Domestic Engineering Co.**

Dayton, Ohio

Makers of Delco-Light Products

# DELCO-LIGHT

The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant for Farms





# United Farmers of Alberta

## For Secretaries

SOME of our secretaries have suggested that the Central office supply a petty cash book, in which they can enter small items of sundry expense to avoid cluttering up the regular cash book with a lot of very small detailed items. Central office has secured a quantity of these books of a convenient size, which can be carried in the pocket if required, neatly bound, of good paper, and well ruled, giving columns for the date, number of receipt, if the secretary wishes to enter this, and the regular cash columns. These may be had from Central office at a cost of 50 cents each. A cheaper book with same ruling can be supplied at 25 cents each.

## Alberta Oil Deposits

The following resolution was passed by the Fort Saskatchewan local:—

"We, the Fort Saskatchewan U.F.A. local, protest against the government allowing any combine to get control of Alberta oil deposits; and, further, believe that the government should place a limit on price of all crude oil products.

## Burke on Knockers

Some people pretend to believe that the farmers should not organize. Although the banks, the manufacturers and others organize, these same people are inconsistent enough to say that the farmer should not do likewise, and when he does organize he is called disloyal. The farmer's business is a very precarious one. Drought, hail and frost were all arrayed against him, and if he succeeds in raising a crop the other fellows set the price. If the farmers are ever to successfully combat the big interests they must be thoroughly organized. The U.F.A. work is not all sunshine. It is hard to induce some farmers to part with \$2.00 to join their organization. These kind of people are short sighted in that they cannot see the benefits to be enjoyed by becoming affiliated with the U.F.A. There are some knockers even in this organization. The difference between a knocker and a supporter is that the latter is constructive, but the former is destructive. We do not want destructive elements—our aim is to go ahead. The law of nature says that there must be progress. The U.F.A. is responding to that law by being a progressive institution. This organization must still go on, for there are joys in going ahead. The U.F.A. has in a very short time grown from a mere handful to an organization of force and strength. It has colored considerable legislation and righted a lot of wrongs. One of the most advanced pieces of legislation to the credit of the U.F.A. workers is the granting of votes to women.—Norman Burke, Delia.

## Go-a-head Westlock

Westlock and adjacent communities gave themselves up pretty well for the enjoyment of the farmers' picnic on August 6, considering it was in the midst of haying, and they had four celebrations already this season. The U.F.A. and U.F.W. are strong factors there; they have their elevator and implement agency, and are now proposing to build a rest room for the women when they come to town. In conjunction with the agricultural society they intend to build a large permanent fair building, 48 feet by 70 feet, with galleries all around; a refreshment booth, 16 by 24 feet. Also tenders are out for permanent cattle sheds, which in winter can be converted into a curling rink that will accommodate three sets playing. A large committee was on hand to make the crowd comfortable and see that they were well fed with necessities and refreshments.

## Cardston's New Warehouse

More than 300 people attended the celebration connected with the opening of the new warehouse of the Cardston U.F.A. The warehouse is situated on a spur of the C.P.R., is 38 by 42 feet in size, and has a capacity of ten car loads in the basement. The enterprise has 200

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of  
Alberta by the Secretary  
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

## THE GREAT U.F.A.—By "Bill Dicks"

Come listen to me while I prattle and sing,  
Of what has been done by a wonderful thing.  
Of what has been done, and what may be again;  
And when I get through everyone shout "Amen!"  
It's power is felt from the pole to the line;  
From the brine on the east to the great western brine.  
From Vancouver it reaches beyond Hudson's Bay;  
Do you catch what I mean? It's the great U.F.A.

If you've something to sell—what it is I don't care—  
They will get you a price that is ample and fair.

And if you want to buy, the rule works just the same,  
They will show you the goods without quibble or shame;  
From a pair of white socks to a seal overcoat,  
A flying machine or a kid's wooden boat.  
A whole house and lot, or some ten-penny nails;  
A package of pins or a car of steel rails.  
If its "Wood" you're after, there's H. W. and E. J.,  
They always have both in the great U.F.A.

If its feed that you want, they can furnish you some,  
For something to feed to, to them you should come.  
They can furnish a dairy or one single cow;  
They can sell you an engine, disc, harrow or plow.  
They can hand out some ointment for scratches and galls;  
A yard of pink ribbon or bib-overalls.  
They can show you a car, or a tumble-down chaise,  
For they stock every sort at the great U.F.A.

If they haven't in stock what you fancy might crave,  
There is no need to sulk, and there's no need to rave;  
Just hand in your order, and they'll do the rest,  
You'll find they can handle such business the best.  
If you fear that next winter will be cold and bleak,  
They'll get you the stuff that for cattle you seek;  
Three hundred car loads of that good northern hay,  
Will come P.D.Q. through the great U.F.A.

And they handle the rope on the weather-man's neck,  
They can jerk or let go, and he answers, "By heck!"  
If they're short on the snow, they just give him a call,  
If they want a chinook, he don't mind it at all.  
They can get snow or wind, they can get sun or rain;  
They're asleep at the switch, the result gives us pain.  
We were having some rain, the wind blew it away,  
But we'll order some more through the great U.F.A.

If its pasture you want, they will lease you the moon,  
If you're anxious to soar, they will rent a balloon.  
They will sell you a rug that in Brussels was made,  
A domino set, or a long-handled spade.  
They can beat the most ragged old Jew ever born,  
And make him look smaller than any tin horn.  
Every record yet made they most easily slay,  
So you'd best buy and sell through the great U.F.A.

The above poem has been received from J. Y. Card, of Cardston, who informs us that it was written on 24 hours' notice by "Bill Dicks," and read on the occasion of the Cardston U.F.A. warehouse opening.

## Carry Your Membership Card

Below is a reproduction of the membership card which the Central office stocks for the use of local associations. The membership card is somewhat smaller than the illustration here shown, being actually 3½ by 2½ inches. This membership card is specially designed to go into a vest pocket or wallet, and is of durable quality. Every local should supply its members with membership cards.



United Farmers of Alberta  
OUR MOTTO "EQUITY"

Membership Ticket No. \_\_\_\_\_

This is to Certify that M \_\_\_\_\_

is a Member of \_\_\_\_\_ Local Union No. \_\_\_\_\_

for the year ending December 31st, 191 \_\_\_\_.

Membership Fee paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Sec.-Treas. \_\_\_\_\_

shareholders. Only one call has been made on the stock and it is decided to pay no more than eight per cent. dividend, the balance of the surplus, after sinking fund, to be distributed among the patrons pro rata. The building was erected in less than two weeks, showing what can be done when effort and co-operation are combined. The large basement is frost proof, while the whole building is a credit to the town.

## U.F.A. Briefs

At the last meeting of the Lavoey local, No. 318, the matter of the organization of a livestock shipping association was taken up. Owing to poor crop conditions it was decided that the expense of building a stock yard would be too great at the present time, and that we ship our stock through the elevator as we have done in the past.—B. J. Hawkins, secretary.

I addressed a meeting at Donald, on May 17. It was a meeting to celebrate the Norwegian Independence Day, and was composed entirely of Norwegians. We had a great gathering.—F. W. Smith, director, Victoria constituency, Sedgewick.

I am thoroughly convinced, that we, as farmers, will never see permanent prosperity as long as we allow a band of commercial wolves to make the price on the things we produce. That way of making prices has been long out of date, and we, as farmers, must agitate, and with plenty of pep, until we have ourselves organized strong enough so that through our organization we can make the price on things that are produced from the farm just the same as the organized manufacturers make the price on the things they produce.—Chas. S. Harris, director, Medicine Hat constituency.

## New Organizations

The following locals have been organized recently:—

Underwood local, No. 532, at Manville. G. H. Rustad is secretary of this local.

Orbindale local, No. 554, at Orbindale. Wm. H. Prior is secretary of the local.

The Diamond Valley local, No. 555, was organized recently at Everts.—T. P. Farrels, of Penhold, was the organizer-in-charge. E. Wadson is president and Maurice Rookwood secretary pro tem.

A new local has been organized by H. Greenfield, at Busby, to be known as the Busby local, No. 560. W. A. Elliott is president, and W. F. Callaway, secretary.

## Political Notes

At the regular meeting of our local we adopted the new constitution and endorsed the Farmers' Political Platform. We have a committee canvassing for new members and expect to increase our membership roll materially at our next meeting.—P. K. Bidne, secretary, Little Gem Local, No. 619.

At the last meeting of the Lake Thelma local the subject of the political organization was taken up and it was agreed to stand by the organization and await assessment.—Harry K. Fielding, secretary.

We are gaining new members, both men and women, at each meeting and expect to have in a short time everyone in the district, as all are strong for political action.

We have divided the district for a membership drive, the side having the lower number of members at the end of the year to provide an oyster supper.—J. G. Mayberry, secretary, Ridgewood Local, No. 519.

I have much pleasure in reporting that a special meeting of Haig local U.F.A., No. 282, was held recently. P. H. Wedderburn, of Bowell, political director, was present and gave a very instructive address. The meeting was a very successful one and closed after light refreshments had been served by the ladies.—David Christie, secretary.



# COAL—Alberta's Great Natural Resource

*Vast Fuel  
Resources  
in the  
Province  
of Alberta*



## Alberta Coal Helps Reduce the High Cost of Living

Every ton of western coal used in Western Canada is keeping money in the country; developing the West's own natural resources, is aiding in altering the adverse rate of trade balance, between Canada and the United States, as well as creating employment for Canadian labor.

Alberta Coal has demonstrated in the past that it can compete in the West on an equal basis with any imported coals, both for efficiency and price.

Alberta Coal should have been burned instead of imported coal to the extent of 2,240,440 tons during 1918. The sum of money this represents (\$13,500,000) should have been circulating in Western Canada now. Think what this means to **YOU**. Do your share to keep this money in circulation in Western Canada in future.



*Government of the*

***Province of Alberta***

*The Mines Branch*



# Manitoba Grain Growers

## District Doings

FROM several districts there is evidence of active preparation for fall work. Harvest and threshing work are in full blast still, but the workers are thinking and consulting, and on rainy days writing letters with a view to getting things going at the earliest possible moment. The districts that had an active summer campaign are not satisfied. They feel that here and there they "fell down," and they are determined that it shall not occur again. The indications are that with threshing finished early and a long fall season there will be a more united and strenuous endeavor than ever to measure up to ideals before the close of the year.

Dauphin talks of 25 meetings with political action in the foreground. A series of meetings in North Selkirk is already arranged for. Lisgar is arranging for an early district gathering. Neepawa is going to make a concerted effort to cover two or three local areas which seem to have been overlooked. The future is bright. The movement never was so generally in favor. Every board and every worker ought to be ready to "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds" of the movement "wider yet." What about your board and your district?

## What About Your Son?

It is a striking and a very strange and serious fact that not all the sons of good grain growers become in their turn good grain growers also. There is something the matter in the father and son relationship if the father is unable to interest and enlist his son for enthusiastic service in such a movement as that of the prairie farmers. Here, for instance, is a farmer who is a well informed grain grower. He goes out in the campaign work. He is strong for extending and increasing the power of the movement. He believes in its principles and is sure that one day they will prevail. Wouldn't you think that he should enlist his son's sympathy and help. He has several of them. Young men just beginning to exercise the powers of manhood. They have brains and talent, too. But there is no sign of any purpose of putting their powers into the furthering of this cause. They are not taking it up.

What about your son? Are you going to do your utmost to make him a better type of grain grower and a better advocate of the cause than you are yourself? And your daughter? We need every young man and every young woman. We need their membership, their presence, their talents, in order that our cause may prevail and that our victory may be won. Think about it as you lay down The Guide. What about your son and daughter? What are you going to do to secure that tomorrow and on into the years they will be loyally following out the ideals that you admire so much today?

## Firing the Delinquents

Who should be fired? Only the man who has been proved unworthy. No man should be classed guilty till his guilt has been proved. No man should be judged before he is heard. Every man should be given a man's chance to make good.

But if an officer will not—will not—do his duty. If a secretary persists in neglecting correspondence, persists in refusing to report the standing of his local, what are you going to do? Well, in the first place, it is the duty of the local board and every member of it to use all possible endeavors to see that the work is done. But any official who takes too much prodding, whose work is always needing somebody's oversight—he had better move on—be moved on—to make way for a real worker.

That reminds me—What about your semi-annual report which was due on August 10, and which has been asked for about seventeen times. See about it, will you?

## Adopting a New Canadian School

Miss Carson, who teaches in the Tarno School, about 120 miles north of Winnipeg, along the shores of the Lake, lives in a settlement of Poles and Ruthenians. The district, though only several miles from the little village of Riverton, is extremely

## Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

backward. Poorly drained land accounts for cultivation being in the early stages of development. The roads are the worst that can be imagined. Bog holes and water force the traveller to journey many miles out of his way. Buggies are seldom seen, wagons often break down while en route for home, affording the oxen a breathing spell while the broken parts are being spliced together and all are ready once more to jog onward.

In this outlying district many of the younger new Canadians are learning their first lessons of what Canada means to them as a motherland. Eighty-seven pupils are enrolled in Miss Carson's school and she labors diligently with them all day, helping them to master the English language, assisting them with their school studies, but above all, endeavoring to teach them the true meaning of Canadian citizenship. The task is not a light one. To keep Canadians' ideals before them and to instill them into their lives requires infinite patience, tact and perseverance. Wearied with her day's work she goes home at six o'clock to seek a few hours relaxation in her teacher's cozy cottage. These hours are very precious but not too precious to be often shared with one of the little New Canadian girls. This shy stranger is very curious, her little mind is grasping for enlightenment, and untold wonders are revealed to her when she gets an insight into the art of homekeeping in a Canadian household. Her eyes sparkle with joy, she learns rapidly and is proud of the honor bestowed upon her by her kind guardian.

But Miss Carson's missionary work is not yet ended. Night school finds her busily engaged in teaching the grown-up boys and girls who have not had the advantage of an education. Diligently they labor over their grade two books, hoping to acquire a working knowledge of our English language. Unconsciously they are mastering more than the three R's. Miss Carson is endeavoring to lift their minds from the cloud of Russian feudalism into the light of Canadian democracy. They have not yet learned to think and to act for themselves, they do not understand our freedom and laws. Co-operative buying and shipping is beyond them, so the gradual lifting of the veil must necessarily be slow.

Sunday again finds Miss Carson at work with the grown-ups and children assembled around her in a Sunday school class, singing fervently our Canadian hymns and learning the Bible lessons of childhood days.

With such responsibilities this willing worker has little time to direct her attention to cases of need in the district, and had she the time where would the money come from to help these poverty-stricken people? The need for help is there and Miss Carson feels that something must be done. Mike Zadkavisch, a lad of fourteen, is almost blind. When he loses his pencil the other children have to find it for him. Necessarily his progress at school is retarded and a dark future with the possibility of its not even being lightened by the world's bright sunshine awaits him. At home his progress is also impeded. He manages in some way, however, to harness the oxen and take them to the field for he must work as he is one of the bread-winners of the family. His father is totally blind, he has a sister younger than himself and his mother and he are left to provide the living.

Another lad of 16, Joseph Humenko, is a cripple. His foot was cut off by a binder. Being unable to afford an artificial limb the lad cuts off a piece from a limb of a tree, straps it on by means of heavy straps from the horse's harness and stumps about in this way. He is the oldest boy in a large family, consequently much of the burden of earning the living falls on his shoulders. Many a time the teacher has watched him walking behind the plow, his stump sinking several inches into the soil at every step. This affliction, coupled with uncongenial home surroundings, is gradually breaking the

child's spirit. But Miss Carson's kindly heart is determined not to let him lose hope. The boy is clever at school and she sees a possible bright future for him in a business office where he will not be required to use his limb in such a strenuous way. Unfortunately the parents cannot afford to give him a business course, but Miss Carson, having had a business training herself, is willing to teach the boy if a typewriter can be provided. What can be done? Who will help?

This call has already reached the ears of many women grain growers who are interested in the future of Canada's children and are ready to "do their bit." The Little Souris women's section has decided to "adopt" Mike, the boy who is almost blind. They will support Miss Carson with funds that will enable her to have him sent to Winnipeg where his eyes will receive the best attention a specialist can render.

And what about Joseph? He also is being cared for. A donation of 10 dollars has been received from the Minto women's section to help purchase a typewriter. Oakville's women's section is contributing a similar amount and Forrest women's section has also volunteered aid. The typewriter costs fifty dollars. By permission of the company Miss Carson was enabled to take it with her when she returned to her duties in August, so that Joe can commence work at once. Writing from her district, Miss Carson says: "The pleasure Joe showed on looking at his typewriter was good to see. He smiled happily when I suggested that he write and thank the donors. He has shown great interest in his regular school work these two weeks. It will be an uphill way for he certainly has much to learn but this 'helping hand' will aid greatly. When his course is finished perhaps someone else upon your list may get the benefit of this gift."

Referring to Mike, she says: "The letter from Mr. Rose to Mrs. Zadkavisch has been delivered. As it is a very busy time I am not expecting much to be done but am hoping for a reply. When I have progress to report I shall write again. Meantime we shall work with grateful thoughts of those who have been so generous. One reward I hope may be the sweet satisfaction of saving two crippled ones from darkened lives."—M. E. F.

## Bits from Local Letters

Very much of the best thinking of our movement is done by local workers. The following bits from letters indicate how interested some of them are and how anxious for real progress in the movement:

"I am of the opinion that every local should be looked after if requested reports are not received therefrom. If locals would forward their district dues, the district association funds would go a long way towards financing these 'nursing visits,' but as a district secretary, I find that locals take even less notice of requests from me than they do from Central."

"I am convinced we need a systematic campaign of meetings every year. I believe we should by visiting every place just smother the farmers with organization propaganda. Everlastingly keep grain growerism before them, by meetings and plenty of advertising. This should be done through the district association. I have great faith in the district work, and believe more can be accomplished in that way than any other. I believe we should also rely for this work almost entirely on our own resources, make use of all local talent available and exchange workers with other districts."

"I am also of the opinion that it would be helpful to have a short course put on by the Central office for 'Rural Leaders,' at which would be gathered the brightest and most wide-awake of every community of the province. I would not say for secretaries or any other specified officer

(because sometimes they are not the best in the community), but for anyone who could be induced to attend. Then pound into them the ideals for which the association stands, the opportunity it affords for making one's life count for something, the importance of strict attention to the work of locals."

"Too often poor officers are allowed to neglect the work. A change very frequently discovers the best person for an office, especially secretary. A yearly visitation followed up with personal work in each district generally brings results."

"I certainly think some provision should be made to have every branch visited at least once every year by a representative of the Central Association. Of course this means a large expenditure, but if we are going to get the members we need we will have to make the effort, and if we do we will get them and the effort will pay for itself."

"It is certainly true that hundreds of our farmers know practically nothing about our Association, and although many take The Guide, many do not read it, and all need to have a definite personal appeal made to them."

"We have many associations dead, which might be real live ones if they could have been visited a few times after their organization. Of course in time the district associations will do this work, but at present the most of them are in too crude a state of organization."

"Only last week a returned soldier was complaining to me about the treatment he was receiving from the government since his return, and I asked him to get me the particulars of about half a dozen of his comrades in a like predicament, so that I might enlist the sympathy of our Grain Growers' Association, and he balked at once. He said we were the speculators who held the land all round Winnipeg and made it impossible for them to get land. After a while I discovered that he had mistaken us for the Grain Exchange."

"We must do all we can to acquaint the people of Western Canada, urban as well as rural, with the aims and ideals for which we stand. My little experience, while out on the campaign of last June, leads me to believe that the people generally are willing and anxious to support any organization of a progressive nature which will work for the betterment of the conditions, social, political and economical, under which the great common people are living."

"The big question now is how is this to be done. I think we will have to, in some degree at least, copy the tactics of the Red Cross and Victory Loan, etc. Carry advertisements in the leading farm papers, and supply in some form of an attractive stamp for windshields of cars; by having tents at the most important local exhibitions in the summer months. Then, too, we must in every way possible extend the circulation of The Guide."

## Locals Being Cheated

Is yours one of them? There is evidence that here and there through the province the members of local associations have not been supplied with year books. It should be clearly understood that every member of the association is entitled to a copy of the year book. If the officers of your local have not supplied you with one of these, you are being done an injustice. Put it up to your secretary. If he has none, put it up to him to get them. All that is required is that they be asked for.

Every member should not only get the year book but should read it, and study it and get a familiar knowledge of the working of the movement. Any member who desires a copy of the most recently revised constitution may have it by dropping a line to the Central Office. It is worth while to keep in close touch with the literature of the movement. Your secretary ought to be able to put you on the track of it.

## A Good Reason

Motorist (blocked by a load of hay): "I say, there, pull out and let me by. You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past."

Driver: "That's cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay!"



# WOMAN - The Household Economist

YOU CAN ECONOMIZE in your

## *Fruit Canning*

Do not allow the present *Sugar Shortage* to stand in the way of the immediate placing of your order for

## Peaches - Plums - Prunes

Every good housewife knows that all soft fruits can be successfully canned  
**WITHOUT SUGAR**

It is more economical to add the sugar just before you put your canned fruit on the table.

Every WOMAN should know that there is liable to be a shortage of all canned goods this year. The Household economist will not be caught without a stock of canned goods. **WILL YOU.**

The crop of soft fruit is lighter than last year. Don't be disappointed in obtaining delivery. Ask your dealer immediately for

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Box

Every Package  
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A Co-operative organization of 1,500 growers, employing 400 people who work in 40 Packing Houses and offices.

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### *How to Preserve Without Sugar*

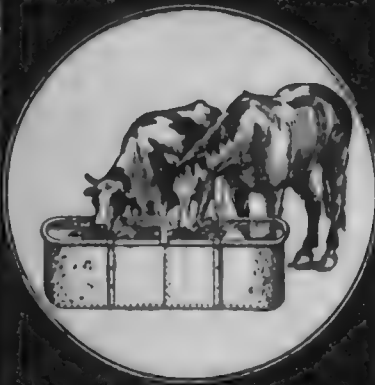
Authorities all agree that fruit put up without sugar retains its delicate and distinctive flavor very much better and is altogether superior to that put up in the ordinary way. Of course, sugar will eventually have to be used in preparing the fruit for the table, but much less is required to sweeten to taste after cooking.

To put up fruits without sugar, simply prepare them in the ordinary way, see that the jars are perfectly clean, thoroughly scalded with boiling water, filled to the top and left in them a considerable time; boil the rubbers and covers and see that the rubbers are soft and free from grooves or cracks; place the fruit in the jars; fill with cold water; place them in a boiler filled with cold water, heat to the boiling point. Berries will do if removed when the boiling point is reached. Large fruits such as Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries, and the like, should get 20 to 30 minutes boiling. A board should be placed at the bottom of the boiler to keep the jars from the direct heat of the stove.

Fruit thus prepared will be found excellent for pies, delicious for eating with cream, and generally superior to the sugar-syrup preserves. In properly airtight jars it will keep quite as long.



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strong angle iron braces are  
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seams have double row of rivets.  
Bottom is turned up inside—the  
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Tanks, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers,  
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to a grasshopper and I've never met the  
beat of Master Mechanics*



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Labels and  
the Guarantee.  
They are  
your  
Protection!

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102 WINNIPEG

# The Winter Living-Room

**N**OT the easiest thing in the world is it to think about getting ready for winter when the thermometer is registering something like 90 in the shade and the air is full of the perfumes and sounds of mid-summer? However, some pessimistic old philosopher once remarked that there was only one thing in this life of which you could be certain, and that was "Death"; we moderns might add that we have discovered something quite as certain, if not quite so unpleasant, and that is our Canadian winter. Whatever our views as to preparation for death, we are all in agreement as to the necessity of being prepared for the five months of chilly weather we know we have to face.

In the summer time those of us who are fortunate enough to live in the country, have the whole out-of-doors for our living-room, but as the trees begin to shed their leaves, and the evenings grow short, and dark, and chill, we begin to think of cosy corners by the fire or stove. The joys of summer fade, and are replaced by the joys of winter. "Le roi est mort vive le roi!"

The living-room is the most important place when old king winter reigns. It is the gathering place for the whole family; its atmosphere will leave an indelible impression on the minds and characters of the children who are growing up in it. We do not half appreciate the effect of the interior of our homes (the furniture, the colors, the pictures, the tidiness, or untidiness) has on the character-building of the children; we do not realize either, half enough the atmosphere all these things create, and their effect on the grown-ups who have to live with them.

Do you not all know rooms that give you a feeling of depression directly you enter them, and others that make you feel at your very best mentally and physically. Every room has its own atmosphere, created by the woman who lives in it and arranges it. We want to be very careful to get the right kind of atmosphere in that living-room to carry us in good health, and good spirits through our long, cold winter.

### Our Color Schemes

What do we want to aim at principally? Color for one thing; with a dead waste of white snow everywhere around, our eyes simply hunger for the riot of color which fled with summer. How can we get color into the living-room?

With books and gay cushions, curtains and lamp shades. The trouble with most people's rooms is that they have little dabs of every color under the sun, jumbled up. Some people never notice how Mother Nature uses her color schemes. Nine rooms out of ten have every kind of cushion for instance in every conceivable color, crocheted cushions, embroidered cushions, a wonderful display of fancy work and industry—perhaps, but only giving a smudgy effect in the room. Be brave! take off all those wonderful covers, and pack them away as heirlooms for some museum of the future; then buy some washable material in one color, cover all your cushions with that, and see what a different air your room has at once. If you have cretonne curtains or chair covers take the dominant color from that; if it is rose for instance, have rose cushions, and lamp-shade. Rose or red, or a yellow in a warm orange shade are the kind of colors we want

*"When the evenings grow short, and  
dark, and chill, we think of cosy  
corners by the fire."*

By Mrs. Walter Parlyb

when it is 40 below, and a blizzard is blowing! With orange curtains at your windows and orange cushions on your couch, your room will always seem full of sunlight, and speak of daffodils and buttercups, and spring-time, even if the snow is swirling outside.

Suppose there is not much money to spend, and in spite of the reputation the big interests down east have given us of being wealthy profiteers, there seldom is much money to spare for house decoration on a farm. Still you can do a great deal without money. Suppose you only have white-washed log walls and a very few dollars, just try the effect for your winter living-room of some cheap, plain, deep red cotton material for your curtains and cushions, and some red paper for your lamp shade. Suppose again you only have the plain glass lamps, get dad or one of the boys, to twist up a piece of wire into a shape for the frame, with a couple of hooks that will hang it on to the chimney of your lamp. Then if you can grow a pot or two of red geranium, don't you see you have a picture at once that will satisfy the eye—shining white-washed walls, warm-glowing red curtains and cushions and lamp-shade, and red flowers blooming on the windowsill.

### Comfort after Color

Then next to color for our winter living-room we want comfort. Winter brings lovely long evenings in which we can gather together and enjoy ourselves. If we have the right kind of room our children will carry such a happy, loving memory of those evenings with them all through life, that surely it is worth a little trouble to think things out. I am sure we all agree as to what comfort is. We cannot get much of luxury on a farm, but we can get the essentials of comfort with a little contriving and use of our brains. Comfort for our winter room spells first of all warmth; an open fireplace if possible, in addition to other heating, for we all have enough of the primitive man in us still to make us fire worshippers; nothing, moreover,

lounge not to be despised, with the addition of some large cushions stuffed with feathers from our own poultry yard, and the whole covered with some gay cretonne that can be washed when soiled. I have seen a large-winged arm-chair copied by the handy man on the farm stuffed with hay, covered with cretonne, looking almost as if it had come from the store, and much more artistic than anything you could order from the mail-order catalogs.

Color, warmth, comfort and most important of all for the winter living-room—books, books, books! Books for the tiny children, books for the boys and girls, books for father and mother. There is no excuse these days for any home without books. A foolish mother indeed it is that does not supply the mental food that is just as necessary for normal healthy development, as the three meals a day for the body.

### To Gain Repose

Close to my own special chair I have a little table on which in winter I keep my garden books and seed catalogs, and when I want to forget the cold and snow and frost I read these and make plans for my flower garden in spring. Nothing makes the winter pass so pleasantly.

Always remember that if a room is to be attractive to the eye pleasant to live in, it must express character, repose, beauty. William Morris, poet and artist, long ago laid down the golden rule for achieving this result. His counsel was never to put into your room anything but what you knew to be useful and believed to be beautiful. Do not be afraid of bare walls; plain calomined walls are far more restful and artistic than cheap wall-papers and a medley of enlarged photographs and calendars. Keep your walls bare until you can afford one or two good prints. The same holds true with your floors. So many people spoil their rooms with some gaudy patterned linoleum or carpet that hits you in the eye, and gives the impression that some escaped lunatic has been let loose with a paint brush. Keep your floors like your walls, as plain as possible. If you cannot have hardwood floors, or a good, plain, brown linoleum, paint them and polish with wax. Rag-rugs can be bought at moderate prices to fit in with different color schemes, and have the merit of being washable. Then if you have a nondescript collection of furniture try the effect of a tin of lye or some varnish remover on the whole lot, and then stain or paint everything—chairs, tables, buffet, book-case, etc., the same. I do not believe that when you have finished you will know your room for the same place.

### Two Pictures

Let us look at two pictures of the same room. In the first place this room has a cheap paper on the wall, covered with a night-mare of flowers and ribbons and butterflies. It has a light-colored linoleum on the floor with more wonderful flowers in hues and shapes unknown to nature. It has a buffet well known to students of mail-order catalogs, highly-varnished golden oak. There is a davenport covered in imitation leather, a couple of rockers also in golden oak, a wicker arm-chair, a large centre table, a small side table, a few dining chairs, lace curtains at the windows, a heterogeneous collection of calendars, enlarged family photographs, and one really good print on the walls, a shelf



Living-room in a Manitoba Home.

Home furnishings should invite restfulness and content, and repose.

spells hospitality, good cheer, romance, like a blazing, crackling open wood fire.

Then besides warmth we must have some comfortable seats, these can be made at home with very little outlay; a nice, broad, low plank seat with a thick well-stuffed straw mattress, placed against the wall, will make a

couple of rockers also in golden oak, a wicker arm-chair, a large centre table, a small side table, a few dining chairs, lace curtains at the windows, a heterogeneous collection of calendars, enlarged family photographs, and one really good print on the walls, a shelf

Continued on Page 65



## To Train Up a Child



Children Love Things Their Own Size.

*There are Many Salient Features in Training Which Should be Considered—By Ruth Preston Stevenson*

**I**F mother has pursued the path of order and regularity from her baby's first day of life, her problems as to how to manage the child of from two to six years will be considerably simplified. Although the run-about of two years is over the first stage of infancy he is not to be regarded as anything more than a baby. He needs as much care and regularity with regard to his food and general habits as a younger baby. Too often parents feel that the most critical stage of childhood is over at two years, and thence forward less care and less restriction are necessary, with the result that the children are given everything "that's going" in the way of food, and allowed to run wild, with a few smacks to control them when their conduct becomes inconvenient to their elders. In nine cases out of every ten so-called naughtiness in children may be traced to some misunderstanding or mismanagement on the part of those in charge of them. With young children, goodness is the offspring of harmony and not a matter of ethics. And to produce this they need above everything a quiet regular life, free from adult excitements, and plenty of opportunity for real play and development of individuality.

With regard to sleep, from two to six years of age, every child should have a 12-hour night and about two hours nap by day. On the farm the children rise earlier than they do in the city and, therefore, the hours of their routine must be different, but if parents will insist with kindly firmness upon the mid-day nap of babyhood being continued at least in part till six years of age, their children will not be nearly so nervous and fractious, and, consequently, naughty as they would if allowed to run around all day without any rest for their minds or bodies. Three good meals a day are usually quite enough, and they should be given at regular intervals. If a child seems to need a drink of orange juice or an extra glass of milk let these things be given at the same time daily between two meals.

If the children are taught while young that it is useless to expect scraps of cake and similar articles of diet any old time, they will not look for them, and the foundation-stone of future self-control and temperance will be laid.

The universe to children spells interest and wonder to an extent inconceivable to the adult who has forgotten what it is to be a child, and this fact makes it very easy indeed to teach very little children the habits which are desirable for a lifetime. At two years of age any

child will be intensely interested in the process of brushing teeth, and will lend his co-operation readily if the subject be presented as a matter of lively importance. A little patience daily expended in training the child now to accept and enjoy the necessity of paying special attention to this as well as to his nails, nose and hair, will save the mother any excuse for constant nagging in later childhood. Success in training children mainly depends upon a capacity for observing and utilizing their spontaneous interest for the inculcation of good habits. It is a mistake for a mother to say, "Oh, they are so young, I'll wait till they can understand better or are capable of performing the business themselves." If she does this, the opportunity is lost.

Habits are most easily formed when interest in them is fresh. Young children take a keen interest in all habits of personal cleanliness; they also love to mimic anything they see their elders do. When Jean shows a desire to sweep and Tommy wants to hammer nails do not be discouraging to the children just because they are too young really to do these things effectively, but on the contrary encourage them in their useful activities. Buy Jean a broom of the right size for her to handle and let her have her own little washtub and soap and wash if she wants to. It may cause you a little extra trouble to prepare the stage, but many a mother who scorns letting her child "mess around," as she calls it, would be amazed to see how long a time a little child will concentrate upon some such task as washing, hammering or sweeping, and how much peace she will get as a consequence. A child that is continually prevented from pursuing the form of activity which appeals to it at the moment, will invariably be ready to stamp with rage and disappointment because its little nature craving to develop is hindered so sorely.

When the child is three years it is a good plan to teach him to do certain little tasks regularly; he can pick up his own toys, fetch and carry various articles for his parents, and if provided with a row of little pegs the right height for him to reach will soon take intense pleasure in hanging up his clothes tidily when they are not in use. Children cannot be expected to be anything but clumsy with our tools, and it will more than repay any mother or father to provide the children with articles for use suited to their years. All kinds of children's furniture can be purchased quite inexpensively.

Train Children to Care for their Toys. Continued on Page 34



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## Winter Flower Gardens

For Only a Little Care Bulbs Respond With a Riot of Color and Bloom—By D. W. Buchanan

A FEW plants in the home give a pleasant and cheerful effect especially during the winter, and their care is a real pleasure to any person of taste. It is not wise to attempt too much where accommodation is limited and conditions none too favorable, as is the case in most of our rural homes during the long and cold winter. There is always danger of a freeze-up. Fires may go low, or even a door or a window left open for a few minutes, subjecting tender plants to a cold current of frosty air for even a very brief period, will work havoc. Most of our best house plants are of tropical or semi-tropical origin, and it requires only a sort of frosty air to destroy them.

The bulbs, or at least many of the best known, such as hyacinths, narcissus, tulips, crocus, etc., belong to a much hardier class of northern and temperate zone plants and will stand more cold. This is an advantage in this climate. Where proper plant space is limited they also have the advantage that they can be stored away in the cellar and brought out, one or more at a time, as required. Thus a succession of bloom may be maintained for a long period.

Bulbs for winter or house gardening are of the easiest and simplest culture and require attention for only a short period, as compared with the ordinary house plants. There is no excuse for failure with them. Culture is similar with nearly all of them. Select your bulbs early in the season, that is, soon after the new stock comes into the market. The bulbs are then potted, watered well and placed away in a cool cellar. After standing from five to six weeks to make root they may be brought out as required for blooming. One watering should answer for the time they are in the cellar. If the atmosphere is dry the pot may be covered with sawdust, sand, etc. Plants for late winter and spring blooming should be kept in a quite cool place. A little frost will not hurt them if well covered.

### Buy in September

Bulbs can usually be secured in September, and it is best to pot them at once, if early winter bloom is desired, say, before New Year's. They will give better bloom by having ample time to root well before being brought out to the light and warmer temperature. They may, however, be potted any time from September to December. Any good garden soil will answer for potting, but a sandy loam is best. Good soil can usually be secured in the woods by gathering the surface mould. A little sand, or sandy loam may be mixed with this soil from the woods. Bulbs contain considerable nourishment in themselves for the young plant, which permits of growing them in water alone. Hyacinths, narcissus, etc., are sometimes grown in water, but they do not give as good bloom and do not stand nearly as long. The Chinese lily is an exception, giving good results in water. All that is necessary with this bulb is to place it in a shallow bowl or dish partly filled with small stones, placing the pebbles around the bulb to about half its depth, then filling with water to the top of the stones. Place in a warm, sunny place. Growth will be rapid and the plant will bloom in about three weeks.

For pot planting, set the bulbs just deep enough to cover them, and firm the soil around them but do not press them into the soil so as to pack it

underneath the bulb, as this has a tendency to force them up when growth starts. After potting plants they may be kept in a cold cellar for a long period, but when they show considerable growth they should be brought out for blooming. It is therefore necessary to have them in quite a cool place for late winter and spring bloom. When brought up for blooming set in a sunny window, but not too much heat at first, and keep well watered. Most hardy bulbs bloom early in the spring

and they are, therefore, cool weather plants. They need plenty of moisture but not too much heat. Never let them get dry. After the bloom appears they may be placed in a more shaded and cooler place and will last longer. The hardy forms will stand a little frost even in the growing and blooming period. For single plants quite small pots are used.



Pots of Daffodils.

Daffodils are prolific flowering bulbs.

In five and six such pots a number may be used, according to variety. Bulbs that have been used for winter culture are of little value after blooming.

### Best Varieties

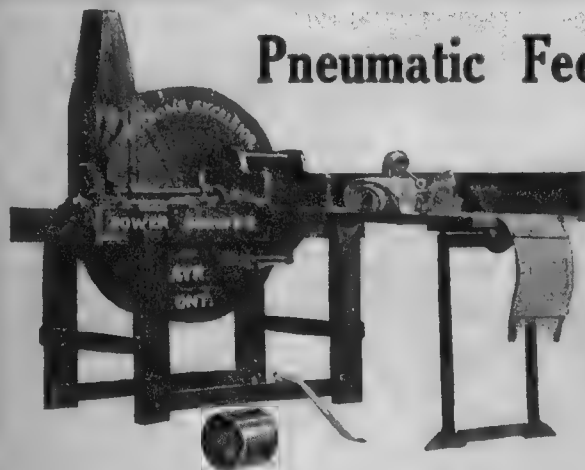
Hyacinths.—This name goes back to antiquity and has a legend attached to it. Hyacinth was the son of a Spartan king, according to the story, who was a favorite of Apollo. On the death of the boy, through the jealousy of Zephyrus, who slew him while at play with quoits by throwing one so that it hit him on the head, Apollo turned his body into a flower, which thereafter bore his name. Hyacinths are the best known and most widely potted for winter use. There are about 30 species. The common single and double hyacinths and the white are effective.

Narcissus.—Following hyacinths, narcissus are the most largely used for the pot work. This is a very extensive genus of plants comprising many species and varieties. Culture the same as the hyacinths. The paper white is largely grown. The hardy narcissus, commonly called daffodils, may also be used. Sweet-scented jonquils (narcissus jonquilla) are also effective and very fragrant.

Tulips.—Tulips are hardy for outdoor culture in this climate, and are also very effective for winter gardening, a number planted in a large pot. There are many forms, single and double. The early singles are the best for potting. They are offered in hundreds of named varieties, representing all colors and shades; give a moderate temperature during growing period.

Crocus.—These early-blooming plants are almost hardy for outdoor work. They will not stand in an exposed place, but when deeply covered more will survive and bloom. The several directions for house culture will apply with the added remark that they require a rather cooler atmosphere than hyacinths and narcissus.

Lily of the Valley.—These exquisite little plants are quite suitable for winter culture. Plant six or eight in a five or six-inch pot, in sandy soil, and place away the same as for winter bulbs. Subjecting the roots to slight frost before bringing them in to grow, will improve the bloom. They are hardy outdoors in this climate. A shaded position is desirable for outdoor culture and leave undisturbed for some years. A moderate temperature and light is best for the house.



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WINNIPEG



# Phonographs as Educators

*In School and Home today the Phonograph Has Become An Educator as well as an Entertainer*

THE principal of one of the public schools in Saskatoon some time ago installed a new phonograph as a part of the school's equipment. It was placed in the assembly hall and at the Friday afternoon "Lits" figured in the program. The different class rooms during the period for music were taken to the assembly room where the phonograph provided a portion of the instruction. In that school the children are familiar with the masterpieces of the world's music, with the world's finest musicians, and have a knowledge that will be happiness to them for the remainder of their lives.

"None of my pupils could read or write in the language of their fathers," said a teacher in a non-English-speaking school. "Nor could the majority of the older members of this community. They had retained the manners and customs as well as the speech of their native land almost entirely, and everywhere the poverty and listlessness and ignorance and indifference to all things Canadian were appalling. If you were to visit the school today, you would notice a remarkable change; the listlessness is gone; the dullness of eye has been replaced by light of laughter; the apathy by joyous activity; and English only is the language spoken, written or sung on the school site."

"What has brought about such a change in eight months? Methinks I can truthfully reply that the change is due most of all to the introduction of the 'Sunshine for the Soul' music. It enters into our every lesson in one form or another, and my greatest help has been afforded by my phonograph."

## Art is Not Lost

These illustrations are indicative of the value of the phonograph in the lives of boys and girls, and indeed all the people today. The phonograph is the result of decades of research and experiment to reproduce and perpetuate that which has hitherto been largely lost. While there remain the compositions of Beethoven which will for ever delight music lovers, the interpretation of Beethoven is lost to the world because there was not then an opportunity to preserve it. Jennie Lind is to the peo-

ple of today but a myth. We are told of her matchlessly exquisite voice, but we do not know it. Not so with the art of today. It can be caught and reproduced, and a hundred years from now will be an exact interpretation. Music—the art of harmonizing sounds

so that they create a distinct pleasing impression to the listener was thought by the old Greeks to have such an educational value in character forming that they coined the word "harmony" to distinguish this one particular art from the many over which the nine muses were supposed to preside. Today, does music stand as high in public opinion as has the tendency been as civilization advanced to develop music to a higher standard? The gradual evolution of the musical instrument, from the lyre to the piano-player, from the "pipes of Pan" to the wonderful pipe-organ, and of vocal music from the village

minstrel to the recreated voice of a prima donna on a modern phonograph is conclusive proof that music, both from an entertaining and educational standpoint by the public at large, is even more highly appreciated than ever.

## Not Wholly Good

The writer has in mind a home in which there are only two daughters, one 18 years of age and the other 15. Three years ago both girls were becoming very fine pianists. Today, they have lost the whole of the knowledge of music that was then theirs. A phonograph of specially good quality was placed in the home. Several dozen records, cheap band productions, even cheaper ragtime and popular songs, were purchased with the result that those two girls have an utterly depraved taste in music, and that is influencing their entire lives.

That example serves to illustrate the point that phonographs are not an unmitigated good. They can be, and are, very much abused. But there is in the phonograph today the finest good that the world has known in the art of music, and its possibilities for good are unlimited. It presents an ideal in music—orchestral, vocal, and instrumental—that is the very finest incentive for children to put forth ever greater efforts in imitating and striving after the standard of real artists.



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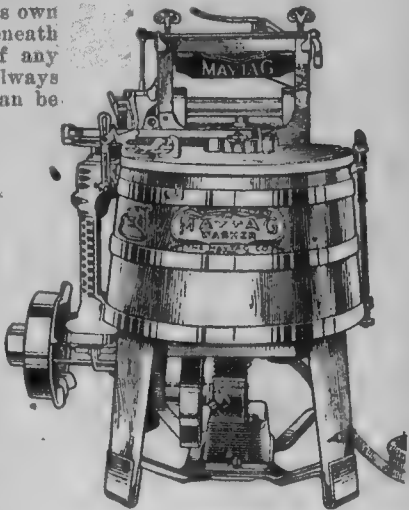
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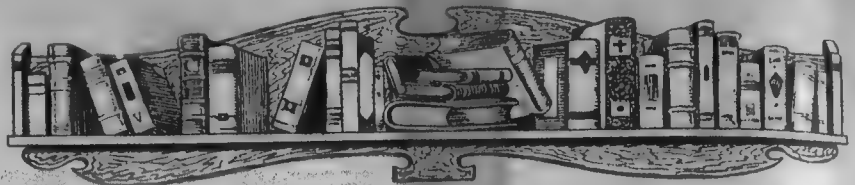
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## What Is the Good of Books?

*The Need of Them in Every Home for Knowledge, Consolation and Entertainment — By W. J. Healy*

**B**OOKS of every sort and degree of use and worth, and of uselessness and worthlessness, and worse than worthlessness, pour forth in a ceaseless cataract from thousands upon thousands of printing presses and binderies. How shall I choose from among the books best fitted for my special needs, the books which will be of the greatest value to me in improving my mind, widening my outlook and helping me to solve my special problems and adjust myself better to life?

It is not a question which belongs only to the years of our youth. The work of improving ourselves, of gaining wisdom, of making ourselves better members of the human family, is work which can never cease so long as we are worthily alive. How can we make books help us in that work?

### Bookish Nonsense About Books

Now there has been a great deal of nonsense written about books. Much of it has been written by bookish men. By bookish men I mean men who live more in contact with books than with real human affairs and real men and women.

Bookish people are more concerned about books than they are about the everyday problems of the betterment of the conditions of human life and work. They may, with good reason, esteem themselves as being cultured; but they value learning too much for its own sake. To some of them may be applied, not unjustly, the saying of Bill Nye, "I'd rather be ignorant than know so darned much that ain't so!"

Knowledge which does not help its possessor to adjust himself, or herself, rightly to the world in which we live, is not true knowledge at all. It has no genuine value, no actual worth. So much for mere bookishness.

### Misconceptions About Books

Then there are people who, without being bookish, entertain exaggerated ideas about books. They imagine that without the reading of a great many ponderous volumes there can be no such thing as real knowledge. They do not know that a mere knowledge of facts does not give wisdom. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," says the poet wisely.

When a young man, eager for knowledge, goes into a large library, he is apt to feel some dejection when he thinks of his ignorance of the knowledge that is stored between the covers of the thousands of books which fill the shelves. But the idea he has of the value of all the printed pages on the shelves is an exaggerated one.

As he grows older, and comes to know more about books and gets more of the knowledge that comes from living, and a better understanding of the situations in life which call for real knowledge, he comes to see things, including books, in their true proportions. He comes to realize that mere book knowledge is not wisdom, and that the thousands of books in the great library, which he had regarded as a mountain of solid ore, is in reality a mountain of earth containing grains and occasional nuggets of precious metal, which it takes labor and time to get at.

Books often fail to give as much assistance as is expected from them. What is good in them has to be dug out, and the digging means real work. Moreover, we all need direction in finding what we would profit by. The material of real value to us has to be hunted for as prospectors hunt for gold veins. The great number of books and their bewildering appeals lessen the likelihood of the casual reader's making a wise choice in picking out his ground for prospecting. It is to give

help in the choosing of books that the Book Department of The Guide has been established, and is at the service of The Guide's readers.

In this connection too much stress cannot be laid on the truth that great as is the value of printer's ink, the printed pages of a book which imparts new ideas need to have their work aided by discussion after they have been read. Discussion of such a book in the family circle, or in a larger group, is of essential value in developing the ideas planted by the book and in making them grow in the mind.

### The Choice of Books

But let us return to the consideration of the question of the choice of books to read. The wise man or woman, realizes that the longest life, the greatest industry in reading, and the possession of the most powerful memory would not suffice to make him, or her, profit from a hundredth part of the world of good and valuable books. The great Sir Isaac Newton, who had an intellect of marvellous range and power, and whose contributions to human knowledge were of epoch-making importance, said that he seemed to himself to have been all his life gathering a few sea-shells on the shore, while the boundless ocean of truth still lay beyond him and unknown to him. We must each of us realize that we cannot presume to undertake to be proficient in all fields of knowledge. That other man of mighty intellect, Francis Bacon (his intellect and Newton's were two of the greatest in all history), it was fitly said by Macaulay that "he took all knowledge to be his province." Even he, if he were living now, would have to abandon such an ambition.

### What Every House Should Have

Every house should have its constantly growing store of good books. Which brings us back to the question with which we started out; or rather, presents that question in another form. What are good books? And how shall I, from among the good books which are accessible to me, choose the ones which I have time to read and which are the best fitted for my special needs?

Well, good books are books which can give us instruction, guidance, uplift, or consolation. Books which can give us knowledge, and help us in acquiring wisdom. Books which can thus serve us as good books; and Milton spoke a great truth when he said, in a passage which is one of the watchwords of human progress towards freedom and light, "as good, almost, kill a man as kill a good book." As for helpful advice in the selection of books, it may here be noted again that readers of The Guide have the Book Department of The Guide at their service for that purpose. The number of those who write to the Book Department gives convincing testimony of the need it is designed to satisfy.

To the human needs mentioned in the foregoing paragraph—instruction, guidance, uplift and consolation—should we not add one more? Mere entertainment is also a human need. And so we must not exclude from the class of good books those which worthily provide entertainment.

### A Source of Happiness

Every home, let it be said again, should have its ever-growing store of good books. Every boy and every girl should acquire the priceless gift of a love of reading. So it will be that all through life, he, and she, will have resources of never-failing and inexpressible value in making his and her life of worth to the world, and also of making it a life possessing inner treasures and inner light, contributing greatly to happiness.



# Making the Most of Pictures

Proper Framing and Hanging of Pictures Add much to Their Attractiveness—By Ella A. Whitmore

**C**HOICE of pictures, and their harmonious arrangement on the walls are problems that have confronted almost every home-maker, and though there are no hard and fixed rules to govern one in this matter there are a number of fundamental principles that form the basis of good taste and judgment. The attitude of mind is one of the important factors that enters into this consideration. If we have learned to appreciate the beautiful and uplifting elements of life, if we can visualize the harmonious arrangement of our surroundings, then we have gone a long way in the direction necessary toward selecting artistic and beautiful pictures for the adornment of our homes.

We cannot get away from the fact that pictures must be related to the wall spaces of our rooms, which are in turn co-related to the furniture. It therefore follows that pictures should be selected after the choice and placing of the furniture. Each space may then be regarded as a horizontal field of vision, and the arrangement in that field must be considered in conjunction with the piece of furniture placed below.

The main principles which govern the arrangement are those which may be applied to any artistic production, namely, unity, mass and repose. The selection, the placing, and the grouping of pictures depend a great deal on our ability to grasp a unified effect of the whole. Because the eye takes in the compass of one wall at a glance, to preserve unity the whole arrangement of that wall must be related. In the first place a small-sized picture must not hang directly over a massive piece of furniture, nor vice-versa, or the law of proportion and mass will be violated, nor is it always necessary that a picture hang in the middle of a space. If it does not do so, however, the proper balance must be preserved by another picture of equal mass hung on the opposite side of the central line of vision or by an object extending upward from the furniture below. Balance may be preserved also by the relation of distances from the centre, a small-sized picture at a certain length from the centre will balance a larger one placed at a closer distance. Different sized pictures may thus be utilized for the same wall. Many rooms are robbed of harmony and restfulness by the scattered effect of the pictures. This faulty arrangement may be overcome by judicious grouping, the distance between pictures in a group being less than the breadth of the pictures themselves.

## Overcrowding Means Discord

The overcrowding of walls is not in harmony with good taste. Spaces bear the same relation to pictures that rests do to music. Pictures should be hung slightly above the level of the eye, a picture with bolder features can stand to be higher than others of less characterization. The triangular wires by which they are suspended should be concealed from view. Should any wall arrangement mar the effect of the room as a whole then a readjustment should be made, for the same principles that govern the arrangement of each wall should apply to the composition of the whole room.



An Attractive Arrangement. Unity, mass and repose, are the principles governing arrangement.

All works of art are expressions of some phase of life, therefore, different pictures appeal to different emotions. This must be taken into account when choosing pictures, and no pictures should be selected which do not bear some significance, whether it be along literary lines, historical lines, or solely for the expression of nature and beauty in art. Different subjects are suitable for different rooms. The living-room, where the family most frequently assembles, should be the embodiment of repose. Landscapes and marines in water colors fit in well with the surroundings. There are also many beautiful reproductions among which we find Corot's restful landscapes, Ruysdael's scenes of Holland, The Vigil, The Reading from Homer, The Grand Canal and many subjects from modern artists.

We have grown away from the old-fashioned fruit-and-game idea as palatable for dining-room decoration, and have replaced them with stimulating pictures of action and life that appeal to the more noble and uplifting elements of our lives. Here we introduce subjects of strength and character such as: The Boyhood of Raleigh, King Arthur, The Cathedral at Rheims, or The Horses of Achilles. Oil paintings may be used to advantage in this room. Pictures of bolder characterization and more vivid coloring find their way to the library or den. Crayon pictures are suitable here and oils in glowing colors. Animal studies, pictures of statuary, characters from the age of chivalry and battle scenes, give the predominant feature to this room. Pictures of personal interest are used only in the bedrooms of the family. This is the place for snap-shots, also the Madonnas and pictures of children and child-life.

Suitable framing is an important feature of this work. There are circassian walnut frames and beautiful oaks stained in many shades for sepias, photogravures and other prints. Dull bronze frames are used for water-colors

and oils, these are occasionally combined with gold-leaf which is polished to relieve the heavier part. The texture of oil paintings demands a deep frame. Pastels or water colors are framed individually to suit the picture. The color of the matting corresponds with the predominant shade in the picture while the matting and frame are usually of the same color.

Much of the atmosphere of the home depends upon our pictures, and this reacts upon the character of the individuals. Our decorations are as the rainbows blending the sunshine of life with the shadows. The mission of pictures is not only for inspiration and beauty but for educational progress and culture.

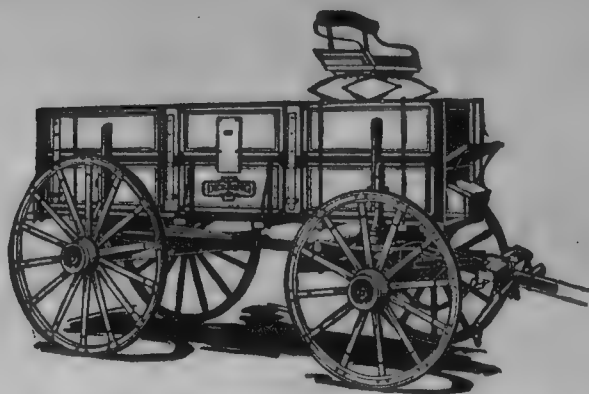
The hobo knocked at the back door and the lady of the house appeared. "Lady," he said, "I was at the front—"

"You poor man!" she exclaimed. "One of war's victims. Wait till I get you some food and you shall tell me your story. You were in the trenches, you say?"

"Not in the trenches. I was at the front—"

"Don't try to talk with your mouth full. Take your time. What deed of heroism did you do at the front?"

"Why, I knocked; but I couldn't make nobody hear, so I came around to the back."



## A Serviceable Wagon

**T**HE features that make a wagon serviceable are those which add to its strength, to its wearing qualities, to its light draft, and to its hardness. Any farmer can tell whether wagon features are mere talking points or whether they really add to the service he will get from his wagon. Deering wagon features are practical and worth all they cost.

Strong wheels, with steel banded white oak hubs, rim rivets on each side of every spoke, and steel tires that never splinter.

Hickory axles, steel trussed and clipped, with no holes in them, each end accurately fitted into its own individual skein.

Extra thick skeins and skein boxes with a wide bearing surface against the shoulder of the skein. The box cannot cut into the skein and cause hard draft. Note, too, how the construction prevents grease from getting into the hubs and loosening the spokes, and how sand and dirt are kept out of the bearings.

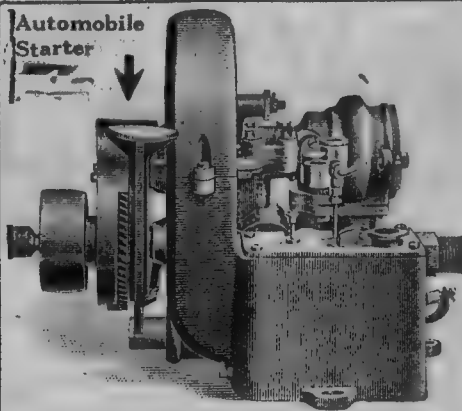
A most liberal use of steel bracing and wear plates. Compare the Deering ironing with that of any other wagon.

These are real features, each making the Deering wagon more serviceable, each adding something to its life, usefulness and economy. Write us for folders showing the wagon in colors and giving full information about the above and numerous other Deering wagon features.

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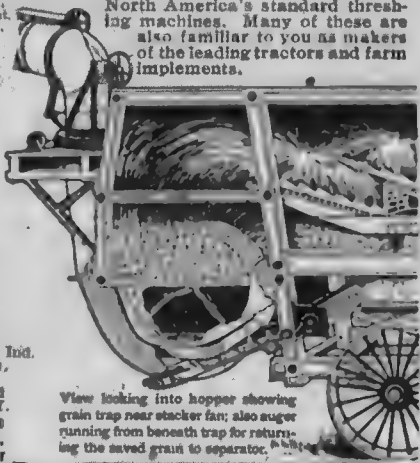
### United States

Autman & Taylor Mach. Co., Mansfield, O.  
Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois  
A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, Ohio  
Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, O.  
Batawa Machine Company, Batavia, N. Y.  
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The Grain-Saving Device originated with The  
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This improved stacker returns to the separator the grain blown to the stack in the ordinary process. It saves more than enough to pay the threshing bill.

Get the facts from any one of the makers of North America's standard threshing machines. Many of these are also familiar to you as makers of the leading tractors and farm implements.



View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

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**O**URS is an independent all-Canadian concern. We have absolutely no connection whatever with any international trust or combine. Our twines are the highest quality, try them and be convinced.

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**Fargo Auto and Gas Engine School**  
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*The School with the Garageman's Course*

## Message to Women Voters

Continued from Page 7

Canada can scarcely be the product of any particular class. In the past, largely because of the indifference and apathy of the people, legislation, particularly federal and provincial, has often very largely been influenced by those who sought to gain only some selfish end. Such influences in our public life must be crushed, and crushed so mercilessly that they will never emerge from the oblivion to which they should be for ever consigned. In their place, however, we must develop a national outlook that stands, not for the advancement of special privileges to special interests or individuals by way of any form of legislation, but places our laws upon the only foundation upon which they can wisely rest, the greatest good to the greatest number of our people.

Canadian farm women can become a powerful agency in introducing these and kindred principles into our public life. How this can best be done will unfold as time progresses. It may be emphatically stated, however, that it cannot be done by any slavish adherence to old political parties—such as we have had in the past. Principles, not parties, must be our guide to political action. They will render the most effective contribution to our public life by demanding, as they have the power to demand and secure, that the representatives selected for the making of laws shall be clean and fearless and actuated by motives of public good rather than self-glification or the advancement of special or personal interests. And one thought more: Our women in Canada can do, if they will, a great service in creating a national outlook in Canada. We need something round which the people of our country as a whole can rally, and which will lift them out of the provincialism and limited outlooks which are, as has already been stated, far too often our national deficiencies. That national outlook should be to make Canada a nation with an ideal; an ideal that shall animate and guide everyone entrusted with public responsibility no matter how great or how small it may be; an ideal that this country, which is so richly blessed by providence, shall be one where justice prevails, where everyone, from the highest to the lowest, who respects and lives under the law get a square deal, where special privileges of any kind will find no foothold, and where the happiness and welfare of the people are the guiding motives of those entrusted with public administration.

## To Train Up a Child

Continued from Page 27

It is remarkable how soon children will acquire charming manners if prompted when they can first talk to say "please" and "thank you" freely. At six years of age children are quite old enough to understand that it is impolite to interrupt others in the middle of their conversation, but if we wish them to carry this into practice we adults must be very sure that we are just as polite and respectful to them when they wish to speak as we would be to our equals in age.

All children have a keen sense of justice and are ever ready to be influenced by the mental attitude of those around them. With regard to the much vexed question of discipline, it is, undoubtedly, much better to use tact rather than force. There are some parents who seem to be continually confronted with the bugbear of making the child "mind." Obedience brought about through force or fear is useless as a help to future self-discipline, and is invariably associated with storms and rebellious. The right kind of obedience is a matter of very slow growth and will come through an exercise of the reasoning powers and a real confidence and respect for those in charge. Always explain the reason for every request carefully, as near the time of making it as possible. Patient training and plenty of conscientious effort to understand the little one's point of view will gradually so accustom them to a harmony in the household which they will be most unwilling to wreck by common insubordination.

## Facts about Ingersoll Watches

15000 people  
buy them  
every day  
5 million  
a year

Sold for  
25 years

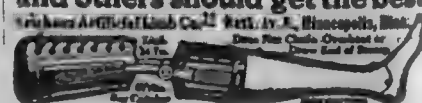
15 different  
models  
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Radiolites  
that tell time  
in the dark

Canadian  
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Radiolite—tells time in the dark. The hands and figures are coated with a substance containing real radium.  $\frac{1}{16}$  actual size.

Artificial limbs are admitted  
**DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS**  
and others should get the best





## Proper Corsetry

*Medical Science has been Applied to This Part of Women's Dressing with Marvellously Beneficial Results*



"In the last decade the method of taking care of the figure with a corset has wonderfully changed. Medical science has been applied to this phase of women's dressing with the result that corsets are now built to help the figure perform its proper functions instead of hindering it as corsets in the time of our mothers' youth did."

This was the statement of a corsetiere of 17 years' practical experience, during a recent interview. She has studied the corset from every angle, that of health first, comfort and attractiveness, she has held classes in every city of any size in Canada and the United States, where girls were trained to properly fit a corset to the figure, and is now the proprietor of a corset shop which can truthfully boast of a clientele of 4,500 satisfied customers.

"No woman would think of purchasing a shoe across the counter and expect it to fit her foot. No woman who knows what is best for herself in illness takes medicine not specially prescribed for her by the most competent physician she knows. The wise woman does not purchase a corset except it is fitted to her particular figure. There is even more logic in special care in purchasing a corset than there is in purchasing a shoe," continued this corset expert.

When asked what proper corseting really was, she said that of course, proper corseting must be in a front-laced corset. Each time the corset is removed the laces are first loosened. In replacing the corset it is adjusted to the proper position and then the laces tightened, the process beginning from the bottom of the corset. In this way the figure is maintained in its natural position instead of having it pressed down as in the old back-laced corset which did not require adjusting. The logic is obvious.

### Three Broad Types

Corsets are built to conform to three broad types of figures. There are those known as "straights." These are to fit the figure which has less than ten inches difference between the hip measure and the waist measure. The next are known as "mediums." These are for figures of between 12 and 15 inches difference between hip and waist measurements, and the third type is "curved," for those figures which have a greater difference than 15 or 18 inches. There are various lengths on all these three types. For example there are those for long-waisted persons in each type, those for short-waisted persons in each type, etc. It is easily seen then that to buy a corset by waist measure as is so commonly done does not insure a proper fit at all. In fact, a trained corsetiere today does not inquire her customer's size at all, and does not attempt to procure a corset to fit her until the customer has been properly measured.

Corsets today are not made to take

care of the figure very much above the waist line. Instead of the old high-bust corset, there are now two separate garments to serve the same purpose, the low-bust corset and the brassiere. It is all part of the new system of corsetry, and again has special concern for the health of the wearer as well as for the attractiveness of the figure.

### Changed Materials

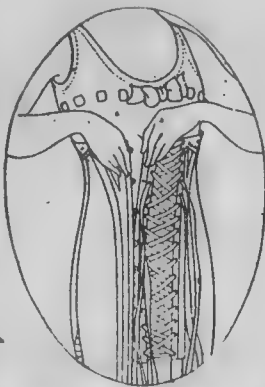
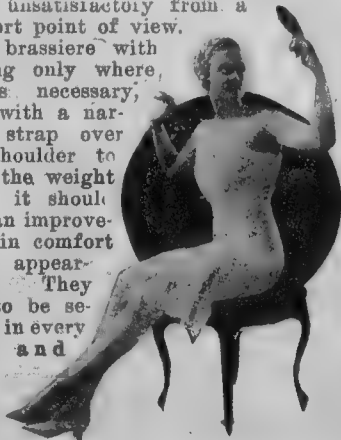
At one time corsets were made almost altogether of a material known as coutil, a remarkably firm and stiff material, which lent itself not at all to the lines of the figure. This material is now almost completely replaced by the softer brocades which mould the corset to the figure as a glove to the hand.

Nor does this service in fitting and giving individual attention to every purchaser of a corset cost more to the customer. Proper corsets, properly fitted may be purchased from \$3.50 up. Better materials and better manufacture mark the more expensive corsets, but the lines of the one are just as fine as the other. The best boning material for the corset of today is a substance known as wahlon. It is a particularly fine quality of steel covered with a rubber composition which insures that the steel will not rust or break.

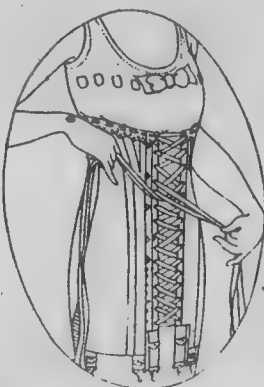
Turning to her card index, this corsetiere said, "Here are 4,500 satisfied customers to back up what I am telling you," she remarked. These customers purchase from me because I properly fit them, and they will not purchase corsets in the old way from someone who does not deal with corsets from a health point of view. And there are stories in this card index that would fill your paper. For example, here is Mrs. Smith. She came to us first ten years ago when she was Helen Parsons, and was fitted for her first corset. We know by the number and style of the corset. Here is the first corset she bought after she was earning her own salary. This number represents the most expensive corset she has bought. It was for her trousseau. When she next came she was Mrs. Smith. This number is that of her maternity corset. Oh, I could tell you dozens of stories that will bear out the value of proper corsetry."

But more of the brassiere—it was mentioned before that the brassiere with the low bust corset takes the place of the old-fashioned high-bust corset. The old corset with steels protruding at various angles is a familiar recollection. Not only were they an unsightly undergarment, with bones where bones were not needed, but they were unsatisfactory from a comfort point of view.

The brassiere with boning only where it is necessary, and with a narrow strap over the shoulder to place the weight where it should be is an improvement in comfort and appearance. They are to be secured in every shape and form.



Illustrating the Proper Adjusting of a Front-laced Corset. After it is fastened on the figure the laces are tightened, beginning first at the bottom of the corset.



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Cox's is not a "prepared" food—you are not confined to jellied desserts for Cox's also makes delicious ice creams, blanc mange, frozen custard and sauces as well as soups, salads and savories.

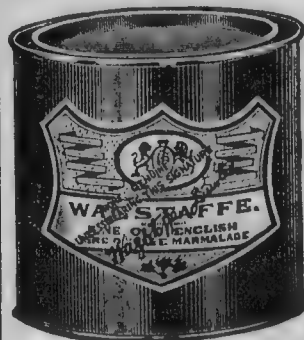
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Positively the most successful and economical line of farm engines ever built. They will burn kerosene, distillate, or other cheap fuels as successfully as other engines burn the more expensive gasoline.

## An Exclusive, Crowning Feature.

A mixer that automatically changes the fuel from gasoline to kerosene, thus avoiding the trouble usually experienced in starting up a kerosene-burning engine. You start by filling a small chamber in the mixer with gasoline; as the engine warms up it automatically changes over to kerosene fuel—no trouble—no coaxing necessary.

## Power—Lots of it—in Excess of Rating.

All "Hercules" Engines are designed with a large bore and long stroke, which develops more power at a slow speed than do most other engines that must be run at a racking speed to develop even their rated horse power.

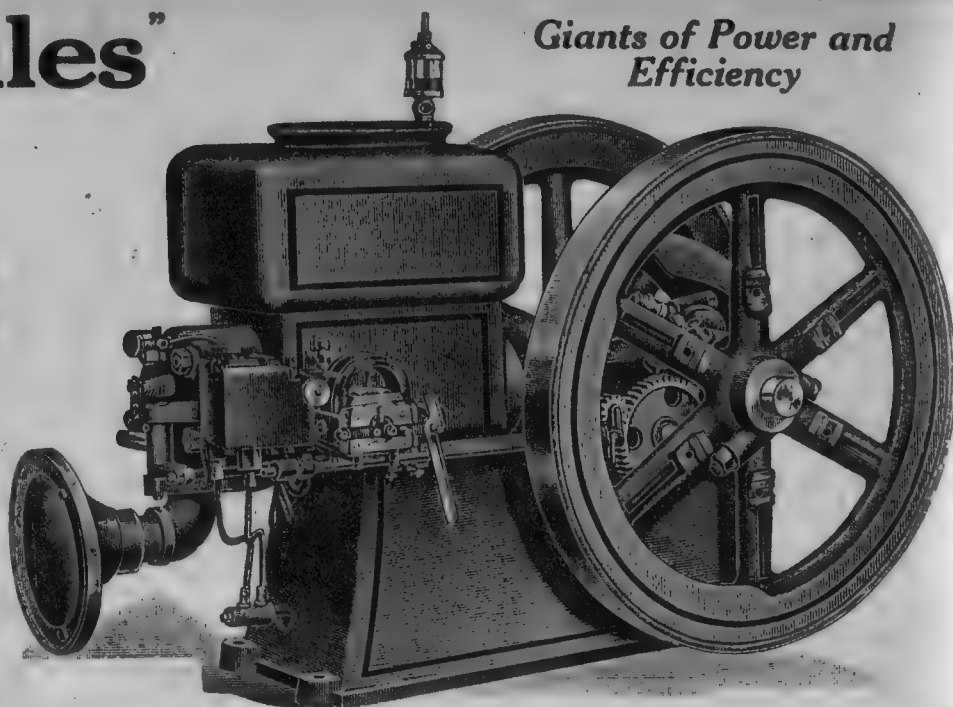
## "Hercules" Engines are Throttle-governed.

Speed easily controlled while engine is in motion, so that engine burns fuel only in proportion to load it is pulling.

## The "Hercules" is a Masterpiece Power Plant.

Designed, built and finished to a degree of perfection. They are equipped with removable, semi-steel cylinders; interchangeable bearings; drop-forged, high-carbon-steel crank shafts and connecting rods; Webster oscillating magnetos and fly-ball type of governors, with speed-changing device that enables operator to change the speed 125 revolutions per minute while engine is in operation.

The U.G.G. 1919 Catalog illustrates and describes in detail the above and many other special features of "Hercules" Kerosene Engines that you will be interested in. You will also find in this catalog a complete description of the "Hercules" 1½ H.P. Gasoline Engine—the handiest little chore boy ever worked on a farm. The book is free. Write for it.



## The Following Prices are for "Hercules" Stationary Engines, f.o.b. Station named:

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
E-50.—1½ H.P. Gasoline Engine, full base, no skids, equipped with Webster magneto. Weight, 288 lbs.	71.50	72.75	73.50
E-51.—3 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, equipped with Webster magneto. Weight, 555 lbs.	138.15	140.55	142.05
E-52.—5 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, equipped with Webster magneto. Weight, 871 lbs.	191.50	195.25	197.60
E-53.—7 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, equipped with Webster magneto. Weight, 1,346 lbs.	243.30	249.40	252.85
E-54.—9 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, equipped with Webster magneto. Weight, 1,970 lbs.	347.20	356.15	361.20
E-55.—Special 12 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, equipped with Webster magneto. Weight, 2,840 lbs.	375.00	387.30	394.90

The U.G.G. 1919 Catalog illustrates and describes "Hercules" Hand and Horse Portable Engines, and Saw Rigs. Also gives complete specifications of all sizes. WRITE FOR IT.

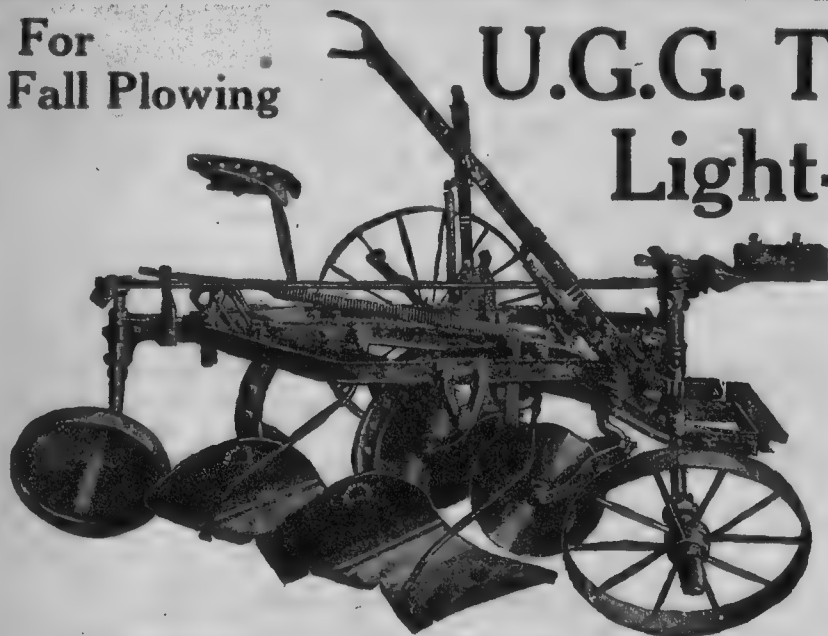


When Shipping Out Your Car of Grain  
See That Your Bill of Lading Reads—

Advise **UNITED GRAIN GROWERS Limited**



For  
Fall Plowing



## U.G.G. Two-Furrow High-Lift Light-Draft Gang Plow

This is one of the best plows sold in the West. It has many features that make it adaptable to the conditions under which a plow is used in the West.

This Plow has a Very Heavy One-Piece Steel Frame with a single bail and oscillating attachment on the rear beam which allows the plow to work freely, insuring light draft and much even plowing, with less strain on the frame than the double-bail type of plow.

### The Beams have a Very High Arch

and are extra heavy, high carbon steel. In the shaping of the beams allowance is made to bring the hitch in line with centre point of draft, making it possible to cut a clean, even furrow at all times. Besides the pole adjustment on pole plate, this plow also has a furrow wheel adjustment operated by a small lever, the rear wheel having an independent adjustment. There is also an adjustment bracket on rear axle for aligning rear wheel to reduce wear and friction on landside of plow.

They are Fitted with No. 11 Special Stubble Bottoms with high-tempered, soft-centre steel moldboards and shares, heavy steel standards and quick, detachable shares. It is built in two sizes, 12 and 14-inch. All wheels are fitted with removable dust-proof boxings and collars.

### The Latest U.G.G. 1919 Catalog

Will give you much additional information about this and other plows and farm machinery that you may be interested in this fall. If you haven't a copy of this Farm Book, write for it at once. Its free.

Prices Complete with Q.D. Shares, Rolling Colter, Pole Trees and Yoke:

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
A-17. 12-inch Gang Plow, with four-horse tandem or abreast all-steel eveners, heavy beam, 1½ colter shank, No. 11 stubble bottoms, ½ shares, pole and yoke. Weight, 823 lbs.	123.00	126.55	128.75
A-18. 14-inch Gang Plow, with four-horse tandem, all-steel eveners, heavy beam, 1½ colter shank, No. 11 stubble bottoms, ½ shares, pole and yoke. Weight, 833 lbs.	124.50	128.10	130.35
For above plows, less four-horse tandem or abreast eveners, deduct	10.30	10.60	10.75

Save on  
Freight by  
Addressing  
U.G.G.  
Branch  
Nearest Your  
Station.

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg  
Regina  
Saskatoon  
Calgary  
Edmonton



# **Now for the Third Year**

***United Grain Growers Ltd. was Two years old on September first. .***

It was on September 1st, 1917, that the farmers of Western Canada combined their two companies, The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited. Those two years have served to show the wisdom of the union. The farmers of Western Canada have been able to get a greater measure of service for themselves since they united their commercial strength.

The Auditors and the Accountants are busy adding up and arranging the figures of the Company's business. Soon they will present these in the annual statements. These will tell all about the second year.

***But what about the third year?***

That is the question everyone in the Company's offices has to consider just now. How can the Company be made of still greater service to the farmers of Western Canada? The question is not only for the officers and employees of the Company. It is an important question for every farmer in the West.

***There is just one answer to that—use the Farmers' Company***

Every time you deliver your grain to an elevator, or ship a car of grain or livestock, or buy machinery or supplies, you get a direct benefit from the immediate service.

You get still more than that. You put the farmers' company in a better position to serve the farmer. You put your company in a better position to serve you.

The officers and employees are looking back on the past year to see what has been done and forward to the new year to see what can be done. They are only carrying out their duty to the farmers of the West.

Now, suppose those farmers, the farmer owners, and the farmer customers of the Company each asks himself: "What did I get out of the Company last year? What can I get out of the Company next year?"

The farmer who asks himself those questions is not performing a duty; he is simply looking after his own interest.

***Then with a greater spirit of co-operation than ever before, let us say—***

***"Now for the third year"***

Always keep a Daylo

on your Dressing Table



## A last look with the Daylo

ONE last look—one final touch—with the dainty candlestick Daylo! She finds it almost as handy and necessary as a mirror.

Small, light in weight, unattached to fastenings or wires, it is so convenient to hold it up for an instant's final inspection of little details.

Every night at some hour or other there is the unexpected or unusual call for Daylo to "look and see." Have a regular place to keep one—the Clock Shelf—your Dressing Table—under the Pillow.

Styles 1650, 6982, 3661, and 2637 are especially suited for household use. Look for the name EVEREADY DAYLO stamped on the end cap. Accept no substitutes.

### Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO

1657

2637

2630

3651

EVEREADY  
DAYLO

With that long-lived Tungsten Battery



As fresh from the package as from the oven.

# McCormick's

## Jersey Cream Sodas

Factory at LONDON, Canada.

Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.

## Plan Work and Work the Plan

Continued from Page 11

ber into the three divisions, taking into consideration the needs of that particular locality.

So many meetings should be set apart for study of the deeper subjects. These meetings can be made as attractive as any social event and will give solidarity to the club as they add to the intellectual strength of its members. Under this division will come papers by the members, lectures and debates. The grain growers of Manitoba are planning for this winter a series of debates in which the winning team in the local will contest with other locals in the district, and the winners of the districts for provincial championship. It is to be hoped that our women will take an active part in these debates.

In service to the community comes a variety of subjects from which to choose. The club may be trying to carry on some community enterprise, such as hot lunch equipment for the school, a rest room, a library, etc., and may be in need of funds and decide that one or two of the meetings shall take the form of a ten-cent tea, bazaar, sale of cooking, auction sale, dance, or local theatrical. They may wish to better health conditions and will ask the district nurse or doctor to speak to them. They may wish to better understand municipal management or finances and ask the reeve to explain this subject. They may wish the local lawyer to explain certain points of law to them.

### Variety in Meetings

The home topics can often be best treated by a short talk or paper by one of the members, and a round-table talk following. The department of agriculture is always willing to furnish at request speakers along special lines, such as dressmaking, millinery, canning, etc. Almost any one of the professors in the agricultural colleges in the three provinces is willing to give an address on his special line of work if railway and hotel expenses are paid. One of our farm women's clubs which makes a practice of studying a rather difficult topic at each meeting, has, after the main address, a round-table talk over the teacups, over some subject of interest in the home. The following is a sample of such a program as planned by The Little Souris Women Grain Growers for 1919.

February.—Government, Federal and Provincial.—Mrs. J. McKelvie. Round-table Talk on Housecleaning.—Mrs. Harper.

March.—School Lunches.—Mrs. Shields. Round-table Talk on Laundry.

April.—Relation of the Women's Section to the Community.—Edna Poole. Round-table Talk on Gardening.—Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Thornton.

May.—Laws Relating to Women and Children.—Mrs. Lowes. Round-table Talk on Children's Clothing.—Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Lang.

June.—Citizenship.—Mrs. S. E. Clement.

July.—Open.

August.—Consolidated Schools.—Mrs. Harper. Round-table Talk on Fruit Preserving.—Mrs. Shields.

September.—Socialization of Rural Communities.—Miss Courtice. Round-table Talk on Bread and Scones.—Mrs. Porterfield, Miss Hampton.

October.—Rural Municipal Affairs.—Mrs. Stewart. Round-table Talk on Child Discipline.—Mrs. Simpson.

November.—The Needs of the Young People in the Community.—Mrs. Shepey. Round-table Talk on Should the Girl on the Farm have an Allowance.—Mrs. Empey.

December.—Annual meeting.

The great need in most of rural districts is better social life. The club should in its program provide for the social life of the community. This can be done through entertainments, theatricals and socials. Changing speakers and exchange of programs with neighboring locals often adds zest to social life.

Just a word as to the finished work of the program committee. If it is possible to have the programs printed, by all means do so. In some cases this is too expensive, but there should be enough copies, whether printed or written by hand, to put a copy into the hands of every member.

The Grain Growers' Guide

**Pianos**

From the  
**House of McLean**

are backed by a reputation for good values, reliability and quality that has been 30 years in the making. It is too valuable a reputation to stake on any piano that is not good, or any transaction that is not square. It is a guarantee to you of satisfaction when you buy your piano from the House of McLean.

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THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE  
The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and the Victrola  
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329 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG

**MURRAY-KAY**  
COMPANY LIMITED

CATALOGUE NO. 26  
**FALL & WINTER**  
1919-1920

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If you are interested in buying the latest styles in Coats, Dresses, Suits, Millinery, Waists, Furs, Footwear, Lingerie, etc., at most reasonable prices, write at once for a copy of our Fall and Winter Catalogue No. 26 G.

**Murray-Kay**

Company Limited  
Toronto Ontario

### Live Poultry Wanted

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—

Hens, per lb. 22c

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in first-class condition, per lb. 25c

Turkeys, per lb. 28c

Spring Chickens. Highest Market Price

Old Roosters, per lb. 18-20c

Fresh Eggs, per doz. 45c

Butter, per lb. 43c

Young Ducks, per lb. 25c

Prices good until next issue.

These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

**ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.**

97 ATKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Oxford Down Sheep

America's Pioneer Flock

Present offering, 50 Shearing Rams of best breeding; 40 Shearing Ewes, and a few two shears. Also a number of strong, good quality Ram Lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.—HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beatty Avenue, Toronto, Ont.



## Business and Finance

The latest prices bid and asked on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange for the different issues of Victory Bonds are as follows:

	Bid	Asked
1922	100	100
1922	100	100
1927	102	102
1933	103	103
1937	104	104

When you sell your Victory Bonds there is added to the selling price the interest earned since the last interest date. The purchaser of the bond gets this back on the following interest date, the coupon which he then cashes representing the interest which he has paid to the seller and the interest which his money has earned from the date of purchase to the interest date.

The interest your money earns is yours. See that you get it. If you must sell bonds, deal with responsible brokers.

### Farmer's Balance Sheet

By A. R. McFadden

IN many reported speeches, also in the press of eastern Canada, western farmers are represented as profiteers, making enormous returns on their investment through the war prices of wheat, beef, etc., and such men as S. R. Parsons, of Toronto, make the statement that farming is more profitable than other businesses, and therefore the farmers can bear taxation well enough.

Throughout all this the farmer knows quite well, that with increased expenses, and oft-times with the elements against him, his profits are not excessive, and frequently are turned into bitter loss. Yet he loses in the argument because there is not one per cent. of the farmers who can show the result of their operations in actual figures, and apart from being an economic disadvantage, it is a reproach to farmers that such should be the case. If they ever state that they are not making any money, it is treated only as a jest. Even where accounts are kept the information gained loses much of its value as statistics unless some standard method is followed, as dividends are largely a matter of bookkeeping.

#### A Uniform System

Allow me to suggest that a simple method could be provided by printed forms, which would only require to have the figures filled in, these forms to be prepared by a committee of experts appointed. Let these contain a full description of the land, its location, and buildings, livestock, implements, equipment, with the value of same. This would serve as the inventory of investment.

Following this, let there be a debit side containing all cash outlays throughout the year, for additions to capital stock only, interest on investment, salary for manager and members of his family, for work chargeable to the farm, wages to men, threshing, twine, taxes, insurance (hail and fire), loss of fertility of land and depreciation to be estimated at the end of the year.

The credit side should contain all cash received from sales, house rent and water rates, estimate in accordance with the size of family for milk, meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, and all things provided by the farm; also increases in value to be determined at the end of the year.

The balance should show the net gain or loss, and computed on the investment would give the percentage. The family grocery and dry goods bills would not enter into the above as they would be private matters, presumably paid from the salary charged.

#### Compiling of Statistics

Let these forms be printed by the thousand and distributed to farmers on application, and each farmer send a copy of his report to a central office where statistics could be compiled. Each report should contain the man's bank reference, and no reports would be considered unless such reference showed him to be careful and industrious. Much of the above would have to depend on estimates only, but if anything unreasonable appeared, the sender could be asked to explain, and thus fairly accurate conclusions could be reached.

Let these accounts and statistics be audited similarly to those of business corporations, which would put the farmers in possession of facts and figures of great value in economic dis-

cussions and also be of much individual benefit.

To the writer it does not appear that this would be a difficult system to carry out, that farmers would soon become familiar with it and that many would be willing to give it a trial.

Macleod, Alta.

### Exchange and Wheat Prices

In the four months ending with July last, Canada imported goods to the value of \$284,897,013, and exported Canadian products valued at \$357,883,897, exports thus exceeding imports by \$72,986,884. This excess of exports over imports is the main cause of the situation of sterling exchange, which is that the English pound is worth only \$4.35 in Canada at the present time, compared with the normal rate of \$4.86 2-3. The effect of the low rate of sterling exchange on overseas trade can readily be understood, when for every lot of goods which a Canadian exporter sells in England for £100 he receives only \$435, instead of \$486.66, while on the other hand the British exporter, in order to secure £100 can sell to a Canadian house for \$435 instead of \$486.66. This would naturally act as an inducement to Canadian firms to purchase British goods, and would deter British merchants from buying Canadian products, thus automatically bringing imports and exports to approximately the same volume, and bringing exchange back to par. Eventually there is no doubt that this will take place, but in the meantime those who are compelled to carry on business involving the transmission of money from England to Canada must suffer a loss of approximately ten per cent.

#### Awaiting British Recovery

The reason these causes have not operated to restore the balance of trade sooner is no doubt to be found in the fact that Canada, during the war, has increased her ability to export both agricultural and manufactured products, while Great Britain, owing to labor troubles, government restrictions, and high cost of production, is unable, for the present, to resume the great export trade which she previously enjoyed. In order to restore the rate of exchange to normal it is not necessary, however, that imports and exports should exactly balance. For a number of years before the war Canadian imports were considerably in excess of exports, but exchange, nevertheless, remained within a few cents of the normal figure of \$4.86 2-3, which is the value of an English sovereign when melted down and minted into Canadian or United States gold coin. At that time, however, Canadian governments, railways, and other corporations, and investment agencies of various kinds were borrowing large sums of money in Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and instead of paying for her imports with exports Canada was paying for a portion of her goods with borrowed money. As a result of past borrowings Canada now has considerable sums of interest to pay in Britain every year, and consequently exports can continue to show a surplus without disturbing exchange rates. The money spent by Canadian tourists in Europe and the earnings of British ships carrying cargoes and passengers across the Atlantic can also be paid by a surplus of exports from this country, and unless borrowing by Canada abroad is resumed a surplus of exports over imports will become the normal state of trade for the future. The present rate of surplus, however, is far too large, and as stated above, this is the main cause of the low value of sterling in this country.

#### Effect on Wheat Prices

The Canadian farmer is vitally concerned in the question of exchange because of the effect it has on the sale of his crop. Assume for the sake of convenient figures, that the British government decided to purchase a portion of the Canadian wheat crop at ten shillings per bushel, plus freight and handling charges. At the normal rate of exchange this would yield the Canadian farmers \$2.43 1-3 per bushel. With the rate of exchange at \$4.30, however, the return would be only \$2.15, a loss of 28 1-3 cents per bushel. The Canadian government, having fixed the initial

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Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000

Reserve \$1,500,000

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ASSURANCE COMPANY

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Canadian Government  
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For further information, apply to:—

**GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager**

Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

**W. E. MASON, Manager,**

Saskatchewan Branch,  
REGINA, SASK.

**W. T. CREIGHTON, Mgr.,**

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**T**O MAKE accurate returns of your harvesting and, in fact, of the whole year's work on the farm, it is necessary to keep a set of books—cumbersome work, generally. We are issuing a "Farmer's Record and Account Book" which requires no knowledge of bookkeeping whatever. The book will be sent free to any farmer sending us his name, address, and date of birth.

Send for a Copy—while they last.

**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**

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HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG

In writing, please mention this paper.

## Order Your PLOW SHARES NOW

Write for  
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12-inch	14-inch	16-inch
\$3.50	\$3.85	\$4.00

Full Line of Gasoline Engines, Wood Goods and Small Hardware. Orders shipped same day as received.

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Bought and Sold, on Commission or for Cash. Prompt Returns.

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**BAIRD & BOTTERELL**

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

**Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums**

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

**WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated**

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## Victor Records

Mailed to Any Address

Any record listed in Canada. Absolutely unused. Delivery guaranteed. Write for Victor Catalog.

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payment to its farmers at \$2.15 and the domestic price at \$2.30, would naturally say this was not sufficient, and if the British government, being able to buy elsewhere at the same figure, declined to pay more there would be no sale of Canadian wheat unless the Canadian representatives accepted a lower price. But if the rate of exchange were normal the British government could pay ten shillings a bushel, plus expenses, and the Canadian farmer receive \$2.43 1-3. It is conceivable that Canadian farmers might be content with less than this, say \$2.31 1-3, a reduction of sixpence a bushel, bringing the figure down to nine shillings and sixpence, and at this price the British authorities might be willing to purchase the whole of the Canadian crop. This, at any rate, illustrates the effect of rates of exchange upon international trade.

### Exchange with U.S.

Another feature of the exchange situation is that United States funds are at a premium of approximately four per cent. in Canada at the present time. The Canadian position, with regard to the United States, is thus the reverse of what it is to Great Britain. Whereas a dollar's worth of goods can be bought in England for less than 90 cents of Canadian money, it takes \$1.04 Canadian money to pay \$1.00 to a person in the United States, while an American can send \$1.00 to Canada and with it settle an account for \$1.04. The tendency, consequently, is for Americans to purchase more freely in Canada, and for Canadians to limit their purchases in the United States as much as possible. The causes operating between Canada and Great Britain are thus seen to be at work between Canada and the United States, but here it is working the other way. In her trade with the United States, Canada has a large excess of imports and American funds are at a premium, whereas, with Great Britain, Canada has an excess of exports and British funds are at a discount. What is needed to restore normal rates of exchange, therefore, is an increase of Canadian purchases in Great Britain and a lessening of purchases from the United States, and, as has been pointed out, the rates of exchange have a tendency to bring this about.

### American Loans to Europe

Apart from a balance of imports and exports, there are two ways of bringing rates of exchange to normal. One is by the shipment of gold by the country which has an excess of imports, and the other is by the country having a surplus of exports loaning money to her debtors. Both of these methods of stabilizing exchange have been resorted to during the war. The British and Anglo-French loans issued in the United States were for this purpose, while the proceeds of Canadian War and Victory loans were advanced to Great Britain and used to pay for exports of war materials produced in this country. Great Britain, before the war, developed markets overseas by loaning money abroad, and financial men in the United States and Canada are now faced with the same problem.

A very clear lesson from all this is that unless she is prepared to invest money away from home no country can continue to export profitably to foreign markets without making corresponding purchases abroad. In other words: it shows that imports must be paid for with exports and payment for exports must be taken in imports.

### Housing in Australia

The government of Queensland has inaugurated a scheme of cheap houses for workers receiving less than \$2,000 a year. The cost of each house, including land, is limited to \$3,000. The only deposit asked is five per cent. of the actual cost, the balance being paid off in low weekly rentals.

### Oil Brokers Fined

The first of several prosecutions launched by the Ontario government against individuals who, in selling oil stocks, broke the terms of the Ontario Companies Act, were disposed of at a special sitting of the police court, and in the case of two accused, fines amounting in all to \$700 were imposed. In two other cases a remand was ordered, and in a fifth judgment was reserved.

## Invest on the Partial Payment Plan

Our easy, convenient system of making a solid investment. We have eastern investing facilities right here in the West. Take advantage of it. Write for our free weekly list of stocks, bonds and securities, listed and unlisted.

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Capital Paid Up.....\$16,000,000  
Reserve Funds.....17,000,000  
Total Assets over.....470,000,000

This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of over 500 branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a

**Complete Banking Service**

to the Canadian Farmer, Rancher, Dairyman, etc.

**Farmers' Accounts Solicited**



**DOMINION LANDS**

**Increase in Rate of Interest**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of an Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, passed at the last Session of Parliament, and commencing from the 7th July, 1919, where interest is chargeable, the rate of such interest on all new transactions in connection with Dominion Lands shall be six per centum per annum; also that from the 1st of September, 1919, the rate on all overdue instalments in connection with both past and future transactions will be increased to seven per centum per annum.

By order,

**L. PEREIRA,**

Secretary.

Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, August 26, 1919.

## EGGS WANTED

Strictly New-laid Eggs Wanted in Any Quantity.

**Also Good DAIRY BUTTER  
SHIP TO US!**

**Our Guarantee:**

We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send you returns immediately.  
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Reference: The Dominion Bank.

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Canada Food Board License No. 18-00.  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA





Lift Lock on a Canal in France.  
The French canal system handled its share of the war traffic.

## The Coal We Burn

Hints for the Canadian Reconstruction Association and the Householder—By  
R. D. Colquette

**B**UY made-in-Canada products! Support home industries! "Every dollar spent on foreign goods represents loss in work and wages to Canadian workmen. Every dollar spent at home improves the domestic market for manufactured and domestic products and stimulates national development." "When we buy goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy goods made at home we get both the goods and the money." "By supporting home industries you develop the home market and encourage export trade. Every dollar spent for goods produced by Canadian labor means better conditions for Canadian workers." "For every million dollars retained in Canada by a refusal to buy other than Canadian goods, a year's continuous employment can be given to at least 1,000 people."

So run the slogans on neat little slips of paper gotten out by the Canadian Reconstruction Association, and supplied free in thousands to firms with a heavy correspondence to be used as envelope stuffers. Thus they are scattered far and wide for the edification of an erring people who are prone to ask for American-made goods when making their purchases. Without commenting on the merits of the sentiments expressed on the slips of paper the attention of the Canadian Reconstruction Association might, with propriety, be drawn to the following reproduction of a call for tenders issued by a department of the Dominion government in July of this year:—

HJS/MLA. H.Q. 99-22-W-1.  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND  
DEFENCE  
Ottawa, July 2, 1919.

Gentlemen:—

Tenders are invited for the supply of coal required for use at the Military Buildings, at Winnipeg, Man., as follows:—

Stove (Anthracite) 1,220 tons  
Pocohontas or

Youghiogeny (Bituminous) 6,050 tons

A statement of the requirements and particulars of delivery is attached hereto.

Tenders will be considered for quotations both f.o.b. cars Winnipeg, Man., and delivery at the Military Buildings where required.

If you wish to tender for any of these supplies, please fill in, sign and return two forms, retaining the third for your own information.

Tenders must reach my office on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of July, 1919. They should be enclosed and sealed in the envelope, addressed to the Director of Contracts, enclosed herewith for that purpose.

Tenders received late cannot be considered.

Yours faithfully,  
J. B. DONALDSON,  
for Director of Contracts.

The anthracite, pocohontas and Youghiogeny brands of coal called for are not the product of Canadian mines. They are mined in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

American capital is utilized in mining them. They are brought to the surface by American miners. American railways transport them to the waterfront and from there they are carried to the head of the lakes in American bottoms. Not until the ships tie up to the docks there and unloading begins is Canadian enterprise stimulated by this order of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The argument that the product of Canadian enterprise was not available does not, of course, apply in this case. Alberta coal is sold in large quantities in Winnipeg. This in itself is evidence that in the opinion of many discriminating buyers—and most buyers have got to be discriminating these days—it gives at least equal value for the money. Out further West the people, including the military men, get along very nicely with it. Yet here, when the department of militia and defence had an opportunity to put a \$100,000 order in the way of Canadian mining and transportation enterprise, and, on the basis of the Reconstruction Association's estimate, give employment for a year to 100 returned soldiers, American products were specifically called for, and the Canadian product was not considered.

This is not an isolated case of the Dominion government failing to practice what the Canadian Reconstruction Association preaches. A smaller but similar order was placed by the same department for coal for the military buildings as far west as Brandon. The Dominion Department of Justice also seems to be far from convinced of the justice of the cause of which the association is the self-appointed exponent. Tenders for a considerable quantity of American coal for Stony Mountain Penitentiary were called for and American coal specified.

It would appear that at least one of our provincial governments is in need of instruction in the Canadian Reconstruction Association brand of patriotism. One would think that there would be danger of offending the loyalty of a representative of the crown by warning him with foreign coal when domestic coal was procurable. Yet this year the occupant of one of our government houses has had 150 tons of anthracite wished upon him. Let us hope with the reconstructionists that the other gubernatorial furnaces in the prairie provinces are stoked with the product of Canadian mines.

Nor is this an isolated instance. Tenders for no less than 5,000 tons of Youghiogeny coal were called for to supply the heating plant at one of the provincial institutions, while 800 tons of Youghiogeny screened lump will heat another such institution in a small prairie town this winter.

Coming further down the line we run across a lengthy call for tenders for 6,000 tons of first quality Pocohontas, an American bituminous coal, for the School Board of Winnipeg, "delivery to be made as required and as will be ordered from time to time, at several schools."

# DRUMHELLER

## DEEP SEAM

# COAL

Lasts Longer Gives More Heat

**D**RUMHELLER deep seam Coal is the highest grade coal mined in the Drumheller Valley district. It will store longer without deterioration than any other Domestic Coal.

Drumheller deep seam Coal is sold at the same price as the top seam coal and so dollar for dollar you get far better value when you buy the Drumheller deep seam Coal.

The Drumheller Land Company  
DRUMHELLER Limited ALTA.

JAMES HOLDEN, President James McCulloch, Sec.-Treas.

Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

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DRUMHELLER -- ALBERTA

Try "Atlas Coal," and, like the spider, you will try, try, try again

All Sizes Produced

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Royal  
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Nourishing, pure and  
healthful. Makes brain  
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The best possible reason why every plug replaced in your Ford should be a Champion "X" is contained in the Ford instruction book which says—"The make of plugs with which Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of our motor."



### Dependable Spark Plugs

are exclusive factory equipment in Fords, Overlands, Maxwells, Studebakers, and over two hundred other makes of gasoline motors and engines, because Champions have justified every claim and every confidence by an unbroken record for dependability under every possible test in actual service.

There is a Champion that will maintain the efficiency of your Motor Car, Truck, Tractor, Farm Engine, Motor Cycle or Motor Boat.

*Sold where Motor Supplies are sold.*

**Champion Spark Plug Co.  
of Canada Limited**  
Windsor, Ontario.



Champion "X"  
for Ford Cars  
A-15. 1/2 inch.  
Price 90c.

77B

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Imperial Royalite Coal Oil and Imperial Premier Gasoline are used  
and recommended by thousands of Canadian farmers

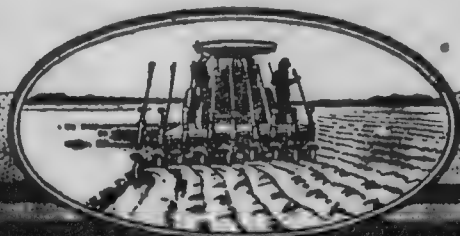
### IMPERIAL PREMIER GASOLINE

A straight-distilled all-power "gas"—not a mixture. Burns clean and vaporizes readily at all temperatures. The best fuel it is possible to obtain for your gasoline tractor, your farm "gas" engine and your automobile. Imperial Premier Gasoline settles the question of economy and efficiency.

### IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL

A clean, clean-burning fuel oil, just as powerful as it is uniform. Recommended by many of the leading manufacturers of kerosene tractors. Extra refined. Canadian-made for Canadian use. A superior fuel for the oil heater and the oil cook-stove as well as for other household purposes.

*Promptly supplied anywhere in Canada in any quantities desired.*



## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

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Branches in all Cities

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

On the whole one would be justified in concluding that there are many people, in a position to divert considerable sums of public money into different channels, who have not been finding in their morning mail those neat little slips of paper, bearing the axioms of political economy as taught by the Canadian Reconstruction Association.

To get full service from our domestic coal we must learn how to handle it. The writer happens to be a Winnipeg householder. Recently he got a type-written sheet of instructions from his dealer on how to burn coal from the western coal fields in the average household furnace. It contains so many good suggestions that it is passed along:

"In order to build your fire, use kindling with a thin layer of coal. Gradually build your fire up by adding additional coal when necessary until such time as the fire is within an inch or two of the fire-box door. This coal must not be handled the same as American anthracite, therefore do not shake all the ashes out of your fire-box as you would when using anthracite, because this coal does not need the draft that the anthracite does and the accumulation of the ashes, so long as they are live and hot, radiates considerable heat. Therefore shake your grates lightly and watch the ash-pit until you notice the live particles of ash falling through. In most cases you will find that this is all the cleaning necessary, as this coal burns to a very light, fine ash.

"Do not poke or disturb your fire any more than necessary, as this process causes the mixing of the ashes with the live coal, and is a large factor in the formation of clinkers.

"To maintain a fire for any length of time, such as over-night, it is advisable, about half-an-hour before retiring, to give attention to the furnace, and if the fire is found to be low, put a shovel or two of the smaller lump coal on. Let this become thoroughly ignited, and the shell or fire-box of your furnace hot, then just before retiring, place on what coal you think is necessary of the larger size lumps, with some of the small lumps. Close your ash-pit damper. Open the small check damper in the firing door from a quarter to half-an-inch; close your direct damper and open your check draft at the rear of the furnace, which is usually operated by a chain upstairs.

"This process of retaining your fire can be applied in the morning and at noon, and in extreme weather it may be necessary for the people at home to possibly add additional fuel during the day, but with ordinary care a furnace fixed at 10 p.m. will be in good shape at 7 a.m. Always fire gradually till furnace is hot.

"To avoid the gases from this coal blowing the doors open, do not put a large quantity of coal on the fire when it is low, but build the fire up and get the furnace hot, as above mentioned, and no difficulty will be experienced in this way, as it is from the volatile gases that considerable heat is obtained, therefore it is essential that these gases be burned and not allowed to escape.

"Remember always that in order to burn the gases, it is necessary to have sufficient air mixed with same, especially when starting your fire, or building up your fire when it is low. Do this by opening your ash-pit damper. When the furnace is hot, reduce the draft, as this coal does not need the quantity of draft that is necessary to burn anthracite coal.

"Do not overlook having your furnace pipes and chimney cleaned thoroughly before cold weather sets in. One good cleaning a season is enough. At least once a week, take your furnace or flue brush, and clean your boiler plates or flues on hot water or steam household heating plants or the air chamber between the fire-box and shell, in case of hot air furnaces. Soot is one of the greatest non-conductors of heat, and allowing it to accumulate impairs the efficiency of your heating plant. This applies whether hard or soft coal is burned.

"Remember that when you buy a ton of coal, you buy heat only, everything else, such as ash, moisture, etc., are things you pay for, from which you receive no benefit, therefore use judgment and common sense when dealing with your coal pile."



# Balm For Tired Feet

Being An Interview With Dr. Charles Kreger, Chiropodist, in Which He Deals With Ailments of the Feet

**P**ERHAPS farm women more than any other women, suffer from ailments of the feet. One might suggest several reasons for this, long hours of work much of which must be done standing, and the inaccessibility of shops where proper fitting of shoes may be made. With the thought in mind of seeking information which might help our farm women to alleviate their foot suffering, I sallied forth to a well-known chiropodist in Winnipeg, Dr. Charles Kreger.

"Every day brings letters from farm women asking for relief from corns, bunions, in-growing nails, or broken arches," he said.

"Tracing most of these ailments to their beginnings I find that ill-fitting shoes are the cause of the great majority. Women buy shoes that are too large, too small, too short, too narrow, shoes that have heels too high and too small. If women could forget the fashion long enough to permit someone to fit them properly they would eliminate much more than 50 per cent. of the foot ailments prevalent among members of their sex."

"Is there any particular shoe you would recommend to women who must be on their feet so many hours as do farm women?"

The doctor's reply was that there was one make of shoe particularly adapted to sensitive feet, and that was the Podiatory. He said they were very difficult to obtain in this country, and almost required that the feet be accurately measured by a competent expert.

Dealing with foot ailments generally he said, "Those persons whose occupation requires them to be much on their feet are most susceptible to the strain of the muscles and ligaments of the feet. This applies mostly to persons of heavy weight, or those who are compelled to walk or stand on hard floors."

## Ailments of Foot

"Tender feet are subject to burning. When one has been very active on one's feet the blood vessels expand, causing a swelling and a general tender and sensitive condition. The feet should be bathed every day in warm water, to which has been added a little boracic acid, and carefully massaged with a good foot balm or olive oil. This should be done night and morning. Sprinkle a small quantity of foot powder over the feet, rubbing it in well, and dust some of it into each stocking. The effect will be resting and comfortable immediately."

"Excessive perspiration is very disagreeable and troublesome. It makes the stocking and the lining of the shoe damp, and frequently odorous. It is very often due to a disease of the glands, and results in tender, sensitive feet. Unless something is done to counteract excessive perspiration very sore feet will result, especially on the soles and between the toes. Clean the feet well. Rub a little alcohol on them and massage well with foot balm or olive oil, and more carefully between the toes and on the heel. Foot powder should be sprinkled in the stockings. This should be done night and morning, and the shoes changed each day. This treatment

should be continued until the skin is again in its normal condition.

"Chilblains result from a condition of bad circulation, and result most frequently on exposure to the cold. There is a burning and itching of the parts effected. The feet should be kept thoroughly dry and warm in woolen stockings. Light electric or hand massaging will relieve the pain and restore circulation."

"One of the most painful ailments is an in-grown nail. It causes inflammation about the soft part of the nail. It most frequently occurs in the big toe, and is caused by the pressure of the shoe against the flesh and against the soft part of the nail. It irritates and

cuts into the flesh, at times even ulcerating. Remove the in-grown portion of the nail by applying a linseed poultice for several hours or until the nail softens or is easily removed. Apply iodine for several days until the inflammation has gone.

## Some Remedies

"Bunions or enlarged toe joints are caused by having shoes too short or too narrow, thereby interfering with the lateral and inner ligaments or tendons, although sprains, strains or other injuries may have caused the deformity. Very often bunions are associated with flat feet. The controlling tendons and muscles become weakened, and the shortened tendons draw the great toe to the side. If a bunion is very much inflamed a large hot linseed poultice will reduce the swelling and take down the inflammation. Leave the poultice on all night, bathe the feet and paint with iodine. Keep at the treatment until the inflammation has gone. Almost the only permanent cure for a bunion is to have an operation."

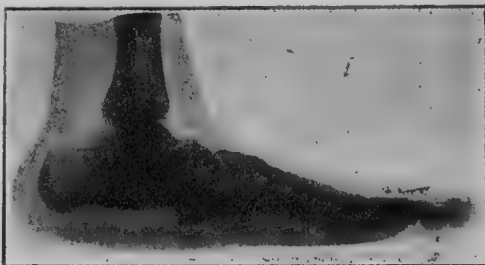
"Corns are the result of pressure and friction. When corns are present always look for foot weakness. Tight, narrow, or large shoes irritate and cause corns. The skin hardens and forms a cone-shaped mass, causing pressure on the nerve. Bathe the feet in fairly warm water, take the callous off, and protect the part with an absorbent corn pad."

"Broken arches are a common ailment and one about which it is difficult to give advice. So much that is injurious might be attempted. When a patient is sitting there is a decided arch, but when standing the arch appears flat. There is a dull pain in the heel, the muscles at the bottom of the foot feel tired, the ankles are unsteady, and there is a drawing pain in the

muscles of the calf of the leg. Nine out of ten cases broken arches are the cause. It is necessary to wear an arch support and so gradually build the foot again to its proper shape. The arch must be properly fitted otherwise the structure of the bones of

the foot will be completely destroyed.

"Few people realize the seriousness of the ailments of the feet, and try every known device for home treatment, whereas very often their case is one for an expert chiropodist. One cannot work with ease when there is an irritation of any kind in the feet, and there is little that is more annoying than the ailments to which human feet are heir."



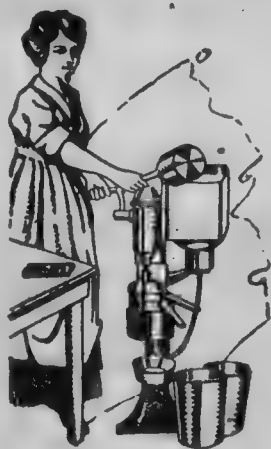
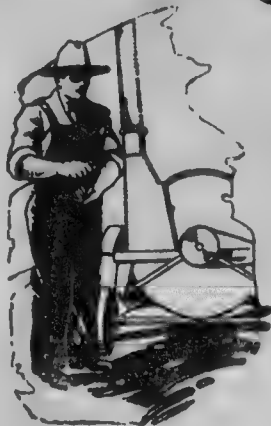
Shadow Picture of Flat Foot.

The bones and muscles of the foot are in a fallen condition, resulting in much pain to the patient.



An Arch Fitted Under Flat Foot.

By careful fitting a proper arch support can rebuild bones and alleviate suffering.



## Do You Fully Enjoy Chiclets?

PURE chewing gum sealed in a candy-coating of delicious peppermint. Dainty in size and "Really Delightful." Do you enjoy Adams Chiclets often enough?

When you're hot and thirsty, Chiclets are refreshing.

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Or when your tobacco isn't handy.

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Alone out in the fields, Chiclets break the monotony.

All day long, at work or play, you'll find new delight in dainty Chiclets.

Chiclets are sold everywhere ten for 5c. Also in the big dollar box containing 20 packets.

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## Get Rid of Worms

Always keep one compartment of your self-feeder supplied with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Make it half Tonic, half salt. Animal instinct will do the rest. Mr. Hog will not only help himself to this great worm destroyer, but—

He'll get a Tonic that will keep his appetite on edge and his digestion good. He'll get a laxative that will keep his bowels moving regularly. He'll get a Diuretic that will help his kidneys throw off the poisonous waste material.

Remember that worms are not a hog's only trouble—making a six-months market hog calls for a stuffing and cramming process with corn, or its equivalent. You are laying on fat faster than nature ever intended. Let your hog's system clog and your hog is in trouble; if there is any disease in the neighborhood, your hog gets it.

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

### Put it in the Self-Feeder

Here's the remedy—Always keep Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before your hogs in the self-feeder; or add it to the swill, or the drinking water—anyway, just so they get it.

Here are your results—You have a herd with good appetite—you have a herd free from worms—you have a healthy herd. Their systems are free from poison, free from fever, because the bowels and kidneys are active. They throw off and carry off the waste material.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good alike for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. It makes the ailing animals healthy, the whole herd thrifty. It expels worms. Now, listen to this: You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd—2 pounds for each average hog to start with. Add it to your self-feeder, or the swill, or the drinking water. You'll see the good results, or the dealer will refund your money. Always guaranteed.

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25-lb. Pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. Drum, \$10.00  
Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.



Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice



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FEED and labor are too costly to devote to "robber cows." If you are to make a profit, each animal in your herd must pay her keep and earn something.

## Pratts COW REMEDY

makes good cows better—puts many "robbers" in the profit-paying class. It is a specific for cows, a tonic and conditioner which tones up the entire system and induces maximum production. It overcomes the effects of heavy feeding, improves digestion, regulates the bowels and increases the milk flow.

Mr. W. Fellows, of Taber, Alta., writes us: "I have tried other goods, but they are not in it with Pratts."

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## Feeding the Threshers

Good Palatable Substantial Food is Specially Necessary for Hard Working Threshers—By Jean Stevenson

"I'm just dreading threshing time," said young Mrs. Clark to her neighbor who had called to borrow a skirt pattern; "and Harry says that he expects they will be here four days even though the weather is favorable and everything goes right." "Can you not get some help?" asked Mrs. Smart, the neighbor.

"No," replied Mrs. Clark, "I expected to get Cora Lee, but her father thinks that he can afford to send her to the agricultural school this winter, so she is very busy getting ready. I might have changed work with Mrs. Low, but her mother is ill and she had to go to Toronto to take care of her, and there is no one else to help. Of course I've had no experience, and they didn't train us to cook for threshers in college."

"Well, to begin with," counselled Mrs. Smart, "keep your wits about you as you go about your work before they come, to see if there are any changes you can make in your kitchen arrangements, to save time and steps. See that your saucepans, etc., are hung in the most convenient places and that all your supplies are easy to get. I remember when I started housekeeping first I kept the extra leaves of my extension table in the closet under the stair, behind a lot of other junk that had to be removed before I could get them, and it was so inconvenient that I almost hated to see company coming. Another thing, feed them well, for apart from the consideration of hospitality and good breeding it pays to provide an abundance of nourishing and palatable food for the threshers. They have long hours at the most strenuous work in the bracing fall air, and if they are not properly nourished it isn't possible for them to do a good day's work."

"Our neighbor, Jack Blair, used to make a boast of how cheaply he could board the threshers, the best he ever gave them being cold fat pork and potatoes, with a skinny dried apple pie; but one morning last year they went on strike, and wouldn't lift a sheaf until he went to town and brought home a big roast of beef. Half-a-day was lost in this way and a few hours before his fields were cleared, rain came on, and he had to feed them a week longer before his grain was finally all in the bins. Also, try to have the meals on time. Last year at Skinner's when the men came in for breakfast, the fire hadn't been started even, Mrs. Skinner having spent the morning singing hymns, and was then on her knees praying that the men might be kept from profanity and evil thoughts. Another thing, I consider it not only profitable, but humane to serve a lunch between meals. Our boys say that when they get their breakfast at six, by twelve they are too hungry to work with any vim, and a lunch at four is even more necessary, as in this locality they always work in the field until seven, and then they have their horses to see to afterwards."

As soon as her caller had gone, Mrs. Clark set about the re-arranging of her utensils and supplies, stowing away everything that would not be needed during threshing week so that she would have

plenty of shelf room, and that evening Mr. Clark put up a number of nice shelves in the cool, airy cellar.

### Bake Plenty Before

During the next few days, she baked a number of cakes, pies and a big box of cookies, as well as making a crock of apple sauce and a jar of salad dressing. She also measured out a quantity of flour into which she blended the proper proportions of shortening, baking powder and salt, and set it away in her pantry closely covered to be ready for an emergency. A number of little cheese-cloth bags were next made and into each she put enough tea or coffee for a meal, taking care to have the bags large enough to allow the contents to expand with the moisture, and she made arrangements with the tradespeople for her supply of meat and bread. By her husband's advice, she bought a white oilcloth for her dining-table, "for," said he, "A fellow feels mighty cheap to come in from the field all dust and oil and sit down to fine linen napery and then get up and leave it looking like the stove rag." The day before the threshers came she cooked a large ham and a pot of beans.

"What a benefit I find the steam cooker that Aunt Carrie gave me for a wedding present," she confided to her husband that evening, "she said that she hesitated a long time between it and a cut-glass water set. The cut-glass wouldn't have been much use to me, away out in my little prairie home, but the cooker is just splendid, such a saving of work, worry, food and fuel."

The next morning at 9.30 she saw a number of men with their teams and big bundle racks taking possession of the wheat field south of the house, and shortly afterwards the great steam tractor and separator lumbered in, but although she gave a little gasp at the moment, she felt herself mistress of the situation. Upon one burner of her kerosene stove she had placed her steam cooker with a large joint of meat in the lower part, an enormous suet pudding on the next shelf, and when the time came she slipped her vegetables into the top and had no further trouble with them until it was time to serve the dinner.

Mr. Clark had brought a large tank of soft water to the kitchen door the night before and out in the back porch she placed a bench with three wash basins, a large cake of soap and a tin of "snap" upon it, and hung plenty of large coarse towels on the wall beside it so that the men would not be hindered but as short a time as possible used in washing up.

### Steam Cooker Helps

She set the table neatly, even cutting the bread which she rolled in damp towels to keep it from drying out. About 11.30 she took out her beautifully cooked meat, carved enough for the dinner and put it in the oven to keep hot, while she made the gravy and pudding sauce. As she had no help to serve the table, she placed the platters of meat with the gravy, potatoes and other vegetables and salads on the table and the men were very glad to help themselves.

She also set on large pitchers of tea and coffee which she replenished when



The Afternoon Lunch Hour.

From one o'clock until seven-thirty is too long between meals. Threshers need a lunch.



necessary. In this way there was no waste as no one took more than he could eat. While they were busy with their meat and potatoes she had time to divide up the pudding into saucers which she carried into the dining-room on a tray, placing the sweet sauce on the table.

Before they were quite finished she brought in a large plate of tempting-looking biscuits, a dish of cheese cut into suitable sizes, a basket of apples and a handful of small paper bags. She explained that having no help, she would not have time to bring them a mid-afternoon lunch, but she asked them to split the biscuits, butter them and put them with an apple and a piece of cheese in the paper bags to take with them, promising to send a pail of lemonade to the field at four o'clock.

She put the meat in the cellar to chill as there was plenty to slice cold for the supper, laid away every scrap of untouched food, carefully scraped the plates, stacked the dishes and carried them to the kitchen. The very greasy pots and pans she wiped with paper to keep them from spoiling her dish-water. She washed the oilcloth, and when she had her dishes all clean brought them in and reset the table for supper. As there were not enough potatoes left for supper she sat down comfortably and pared another batch and plenty for breakfast.

About five o'clock she began to get supper ready. She cut cakes and pies, heaped up a silver basket with cookies, opened a couple of cans of tomatoes, filled her individual sauce dishes with rhubarb marmalade, sliced her cold meat, made tea and coffee. Everything was ready and inviting when the blackened, tired crew came in, but they were not too tired for good-natured chaff and jokes, with many a compliment for the bountiful and tempting meal before them.

#### No Porridge at Breakfast

Six o'clock is an early hour for breakfast, but Mrs. Clark, up bright and early, was ready for the sleepy crowd that gathered around her table in twos and threes. She had debated the question in her mind as to whether she should make porridge or not, but finally decided that it would make too many dishes to wash, and Mr. Clark had said that men who were working so hard in the open air, would rather have something more substantial than porridge, so she had two great plates of cold ham, a big dish of beans and two steaming hot Johnnie cakes which disappeared like magic, taking two huge pats of butter with them, and again just as they were finishing, she came in with her basket of apples, this time accompanied by a plate of delicately-browned cinnamon rolls to form their ten o'clock lunch.

For dinner the second day Mrs. Clark had provided two large steaks cut from the best of the round which she brushed with melted butter and a little vinegar, then covered them with a well-seasoned stuffing of bread crumbs, rolled them up into loaves and steamed them in her cooker. As they were compact and only occupied one shelf, she placed in the next shelf a dish of macaroni and cheese, in the third a large tapioca pudding, and in the top a meat loaf, made in the proportions of two pounds of beef and one pound of pork put through the food chopper and mixed with half a small loaf soaked, five crackers and two eggs. This used up the scraps left over from the day before, and was nice to slice cold for supper.

Mrs. Clark found that the men greatly appreciated hot bread for supper and breakfast in the chilly evenings and mornings, and one of her favorite recipes called for two cups of sour milk, two cups of cornmeal, two cups Graham flour, two tablespoons molasses, and one teaspoon of soda, all well mixed and steamed two hours, then browned a few minutes in the oven and eaten while hot, with plenty of butter.

The weather was beautiful, no breaks or hinderances occurred, and with well-fed contented workers, the fields were rapidly cleared, the granaries scattered over the farm were filled to overflowing and in three-and-a-half days Mrs. Clark had the pleasure of seeing a well-satisfied gang of threshers filing out through her gate.

# The Times

LONDON - ENGLAND

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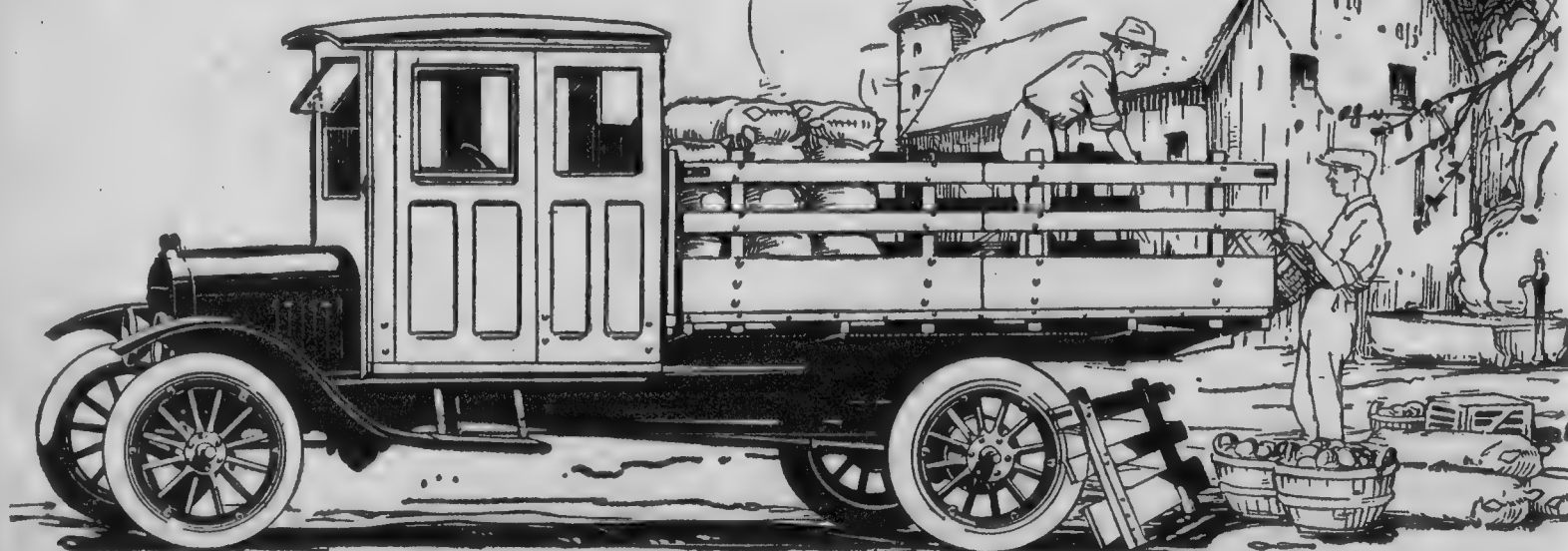
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## Odd Jobs for the Handy Man

*A Little Time and Ingenuity and a Handy Man Can Make Many Labor-saving Devices for the House-Wife*

**F**OR keeping food during cold weather a cold box will be found very satisfactory. An ordinary light box can be used, or one can be easily and cheaply made for the purpose. The box is fitted to the outside of the kitchen or pantry window. The north exposure is the cool-

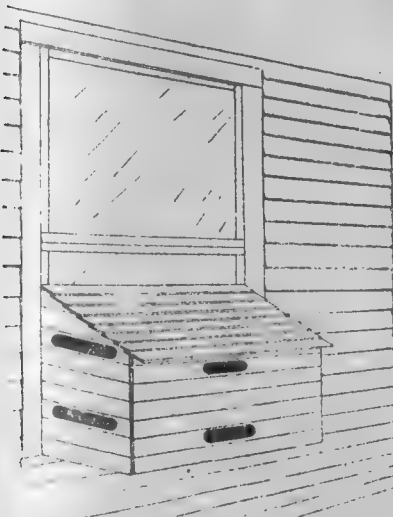


**Inside View of Cold Box.**  
Conveniently-arranged shelves provide ample space for articles of perishable food.

est location. Raising the window gives access to the cold box. By this arrangement the light from the upper half of the window is still available.

The window sill is extended by a shelf, which is supported by wooden brackets. The cold box rests on the window sill and the extended shelf, and is fastened to the window casing by screws or nails near the top and bottom of each end of the box. During warm weather, when the box is not in use, it may be removed if desired. The box should have a sloping roof to shed the rain. Holes for ventilation are made in the ends of the box and screened. Shelves in the box may be made of heavy screening, or poultry netting, or of wood. They rest on cleats fastened to the sides of the box.

Food placed in the box should be covered so as to protect it from dust.



**Outside View of Cold Box.**  
Screened oblong holes allow for sufficient ventilation.

### Ladder Shoes

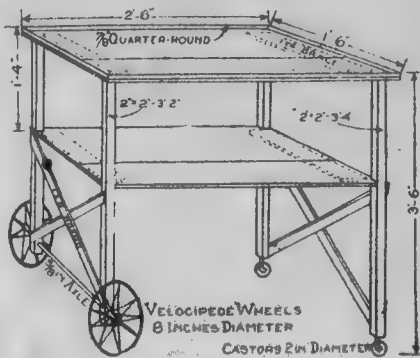
In a recent number of Good House-keeping there is this timely suggestion for the fall cleaning. Every house-wife likes nice floors, and who likes to see nice floors scratched when it is necessary to use a step-ladder? We use a step-ladder frequently for hanging pictures and curtains, and find that it is not convenient to move rugs around for the ladder to stand on. Put shoes on your ladder and there is no danger of slipping or scratching. Take a piece cut from an old kid glove and glue on the bottom of each leg of the ladder. A ladder takes two pairs of shoes.

Here is an excellent method if you wish to use your sewing machine immediately after it has had a general cleaning and oiling. Tie a narrow strip

of absorbent cotton tightly around the needle bar, just above the needle flank. It will not interfere with your sewing and will absorb every bit of oil that would otherwise feed into the needle and clog on the material you are sewing.

### Dinner Wagon

Women, as a whole, have not yet realized all the possibilities of the dinner wagon. They save endless steps for the busy farm women especially. The wagon illustrated on this page is very easy of construction, and on the first rainy day the lady of the house would do well to gather up the necessary materials for its construction and put the handy man to work. The one illustrated stands three feet six inches high, is one-and-one-half feet wide, and two-and-one-half feet long. Braces one inch by four inches, and one-and-one-half feet long attached to the uprights give support to the shelves. The larger wheels are those of a baby's go-cart, or of the small boy's wagon, while castors of two-inch diameter complete the set. Around the upper surface is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  quarter round which prevents dishes from sliding off, or particles of food from spilling to the floor. A couple of hours' work will



**Dinner Wagon.**  
This device will save the busy woman thousands of steps daily.

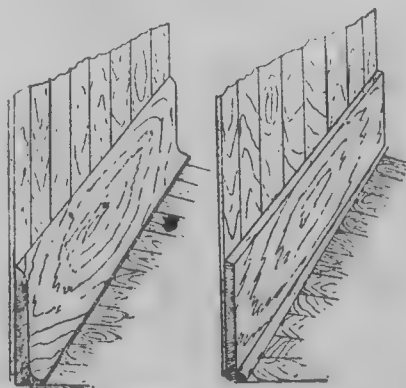
make the whole, and add several years to the life of the woman who must do the work of the house.

### Hosiery Stretchers

In these days of expensive woollens it is necessary to take special care of those we have in the laundry process. If hosiery is dried on stretchers it will not shrink. The stretcher is made of hard wood the shape and size of the foot. It should be made with the grain of the wood on the slant so as to prevent splitting. These may be bought from any store but there is no reason to prevent the handy man from making any number of them himself.

### Rounded Base-Boards

A simple labor-saver is to have the upper edges of the base-boards rounded instead of square, as shown in the illustration. This is a point to be remembered when building the new house, or remodelling the old.



**Two Types of Base-board.**  
The rounded edges are much easier to keep clean than the square.

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## Short Cuts in Winter Washings

Half the family ironing can be eliminated if one exercises discretion in  
Choosing Materials

THE laundry of the family is dreaded by most housekeepers. Help on the farms has become scarcer than ever and many a woman never before accustomed to heavy work finds herself responsible for the whole of the household tasks. It is in the hopes of helping such a one to shorten her labors and save her strength that I am giving the following suggestions:—

I would like first to speak of materials. When buying your winter stock this year plan and buy to save work. You know, of course, that twilled sheets wash easier than plain ones, Turkish towels wash easier than huckaback, flannelettes easier than cottons, crepes easier than gingham, and seersucker and Indian Head cotton easier than finer, smoother weaves and all of these things need no ironing. So plan that, sheets, towels, house dresses, and aprons need never be ironed and you have made a beginning.

In your underwear, if you buy two-piece suits that are half wool and half cotton, you will find they do not shrink, and so can go through the washing machine without worry. Two-piece suits are economical for growing children, and the double thickness on the abdomen is advisable.

For girls' dresses, nothing wears so well, washes so easily and needs no ironing as corduroy. Buy best-quality, heavy-weight corduroy and you can wash it fifty times and wear it two years. Pale blue, tan, red, green, you can choose any color, and you will be surprised how well it wears and how easily it washes. I avoid serge for children's clothes; it is apt to shrink and even fade. Cashmere takes too much ironing, but lustre and nearly all the stuffs men's suits are made of, wash easily and do not shrink. A great deal of comfort will be found in children's dresses made out of old suits. Trim them with pale blue or red corduroy and they look smart as well.

### The Washing

Washing machines save time and strength, and when buying a new one, whether a motor washer or a hand machine, buy one that squeezes and rubs the clothes. On wash day, save time by having your soap cut up and dissolved in a separate pot; have at least two boilers on the stove and wash your clothes in boiling water. If you use Lux with your flannels and put them through first each time, they will not shrink. Use a boiling rinse and a lukewarm blueing water. Do not add the blue till the flannels have gone through the third water. Wash, rinse, and blue all in the machine. Never do any of it by hand as it is longer, harder work, and not as well done.

It is nice if you have a cellar or an attic to dry your clothes in, but if, like most folks, they must be done either in the kitchen or outdoors, plan to have a drying rack suspended from your kitchen ceiling. Imagine an immense square like a toaster, hung by clothes' line ropes from each of

its four corners through four small pulleys on the ceilings. You work two ropes together at one end two at the other; your rack should be the length of the room and have at least two poles and three ropes of this length. You let it down on the pulleys, hang the clothes over the poles or ropes, then haul it up to the ceiling and your clothes dry up there quickly and are out of the way and no trouble. If you cannot manage to get a rack have at least two clothes' lines hung in its stead over pulleys at the ceiling, or cross bars, or something high up; let one end of your rope down at a time, then the other and you will have a ceiling clothes' line that will be quite a comfort to you. Especially in a family that has a baby this line is a perfect blessing, as his daily washing will always be quickly dried and out of the way.

Sort your clothes and dry first the things that need ironing—in the house if it is very cold outdoors. Put the rest outdoors; button up the garments and hang them stretched from the shoulders and all the heavy dresses can dry outdoors and need no ironing.

### The Ironing

Just a word about the actual ironing. Shake, and fold double all the clothes and lay them in the basket and then sprinkle them—why roll things up—you only have to unroll them again when ironing and if your basket has many clean newspapers laid in it the moisture will hold anyway. Cover the top of the basket with something heavy so things will not dry out on top.

Have at least six irons—better, have eight irons on your stove—have your clothes well dampened, stand on a thick mat, and iron on a big table, covered with one half-inch thickness of something smooth, an old blanket doubled four times, with a sheet on top makes a good pad. Have a magazine under your iron and as the paper burns tear out the sheets. Now hold the garment taut with the left hand while you iron with the right. For instance, a pleated skirt, if pulled with the left hand while ironing, comes smooth and is ironed in about six strokes, pleates and all. Iron frills away from you and press the point of the iron into the edge. In children's dresses do the collar and sleeves first, then lay it back up in front of you. Insert the iron in and iron the wrong side of the front yoke, then the two sides of the back on top of this; turn it over and finish the front and the whole is done double and in no time. With this method you can do 25 dresses in an hour and do them well.

Don't try to iron till things are ironed dry; just go over them with a real hot iron, with extra pressure on the thick spots, like pockets, and then be careful how you hang them up. Each ironed garment should be hung up to finish drying; singly and as much spread out as possible. Use clothes' pins and hang them to your drying rack which you can leave at half height till the ironing is all on it; then hoist it up to stay over-night.



Mother May Do Half Her Ironing Without An Iron

Coarser articles are as well if folded only, instead of ironed. A pad under the feet makes one less tired.



## Storing Vegetables for Winter

*Different Varieties of Vegetables Require Different Treatment, but Nearly All May be Kept—By Selina Dumbrill*

**N**OW that the days are shorter and nights getting chilly one begins to think of winter, and with it, putting in our supply of much-needed produce.

We, here in Manitoba, have been more than fortunate in having a splen-

did crop of all kinds of vegetables and there will be many good things to waste for the want of proper storage. We have all been pickling and canning until every spare jar is full and still we have plenty, and how to preserve them is a problem with a good many, for, when storing, the same temperature is not suitable for all varieties of vegetables, and so many of our women have only the one small cellar, usually dark and very damp; simply a hole in the ground.

With those who have a good basement, storage is an easy matter, providing the basement is cool. There are several ways of storing vegetables, but with the majority of us we have only the one small cellar under the house which answers the purpose very well for some varieties. A good earth floor is very necessary for proper storage, but in a basement with concrete floors a few inches of sand or earth will help a great deal, and should the sand dry out sprinkle with water occasionally. Barrels and boxes, with slats fitted in them and holes bored in the sides for ventilation are very good for storing such vegetables as parsnips and carrots. For these vegetables must not be allowed to heat or they decay rapidly, and no more than two or three bushels should be stored together. Moist sand is sometimes used to store carrots and vegetables of that nature. If the cellar is very damp and there are no means of draining off the moisture it can be remedied to a certain extent by digging a hole in one corner and lining it with any old pieces of board, large enough to get a pail in to dip out the water. In this way you can keep the cellar reasonably dry, and such vegetables as parsnips, carrots, salsify, beets and horse radish will keep well. A covering of moist leaves will keep them very well indeed. These simple directions are for women who usually have the storing of such vegetables as they can conveniently handle. Small bins, partitioned off for each variety of such roots as potatoes and turnips are very convenient. Vegetables should be free from frost and in perfect condition before storing.

Our experience has been that onions are very poor keepers in a damp cellar, unless hung from the rafters, but keep perfectly in an attic, or in trays, where a free circulation of air can get at them all the time. To keep in perfect condition onions should be well dried off and ripe before storing, and require a cool, dry place. Dryness is very necessary. The usual amount of onions for an ordinary family's use is about three bushels. Beets must not be stored in very large piles or they will mold and heat. Sometimes throwing some damp newspapers over the heap of beets will prevent them from shrivelling up. About one bushel is necessary for a family.

Cabbage can be stored in a well-venti-

lated cellar, wrapped up in paper and stored in barrels which have large auger holes bored in all sides, if only a few heads are needed, say 25 or 30.

Carrots are best stored in sand and must not be allowed to wilt. If they seem likely to do so just moisten the sand a wee bit, or cover with the damp newspapers. About two bushels will do an ordinary family.

Our experience with cauliflower for winter storage in the house cellar has not been very satisfactory but in the root-house cellar they have kept very well indeed until well along into January.

Brussels sprouts can be stored the same as cabbage and are delicious during the winter. We hang ours up head downward, and small sprouts form. Quite a number of plants are needed for a family of any size. Turnips will keep well

in a cellar where potatoes keep well, but should be in good condition before storing.

### Winter Ripe Tomatoes

Tomatoes can be stored and ripe ones to be had well along in January by choosing fine, large, smooth green tomatoes and wrapping each one in plain white paper, and storing on shelves, or the plants can be pulled up and hung up in the cellar if space will permit. The Whole Salad is a very fine tomato for this purpose, and is splendid for table or canning purposes. We have had splendid results in keeping the vine fruits, such as citron, squash, and pumpkins on the loft floor. We have had them as late as March in good condition. But cucumbers are not a success with us, so I simply peel and slice them as though for present use. Salt them well and during the winter, if needed for sandwiches, soak over night or until fresh enough. Put sweetened vinegar on them and they are ready for use.

Celery can be stored in the cellar. Dig up the plants and plant them on the cellar floor, putting earth enough around them to firm them well. The soil should be about three inches deep and should not be allowed to dry out. The average family will use about six dozen celery during the winter.

Now, in the matter of the herbs, my usual method is to clean off all the roots and shake well to free them from all sand and dirt, choosing a bright day for it. Summer savory should be dried when the plants just come into bloom, but the majority of the other herbs do not blossom for us. After cleaning well, hang up in a shady, airy place until perfectly dry. Then take all the leaves off and put through the food chopper. The product then has a beautiful green color and very strong, besides it has the advantage of always being ready for use. Parsley and mint can be taken up and used as a plant in the winter and the parsley can be used as a pretty garnish for dishes.

In closing, remember in storing that a well-ventilated and cool cellar is very necessary. About 35 degrees is about right and any decayed vegetables should not be left for they will spoil the rest in time.



Beginning to Store in September

Cabbages wrapped in paper and hung head downwards will keep very well.

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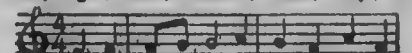
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## The Iowa State Fair

*A Farmer's Fair—Great Display of Livestock—By The Guide Field Representative*

**T**HE 65th Iowa State Fair and Exposition held from August 29 to 29, was favored with the very best of weather and drew immense crowds. This state fair, which owns a tract of 360 acres, possesses buildings and other sites surpassing those of any other fair in the country. One notices in particular the walks of brick and cement and oiled streets which relieve the visitor from the annoyances of dust and mud, and make the rounds of the exhibits a source of pleasure. The present value of the buildings belonging to this fair is estimated at \$1,280,204. The annual receipts for the last nine years have amounted to \$197,243. This year bids fair to surpass that amount by a considerable margin.

The visitor in making the rounds of the various buildings, comes on the government exhibit which is divided into two departments. One devoted to agriculture and one to war exhibits, the latter consisting of relics and trophies from France, along with all kinds of field ordnance and fighting paraphernalia. There were about six car loads of this material on the ground this year. Then there is a magnificent motor show for which 60,000 square feet of space is allotted. It shows all the models of 1920 including passenger cars and all kinds of trucks and motor transports.

### A Farmer's Fair

The Iowa State Fair is essentially first, last and all the time, a farmer's fair. There is no catering here to the city crowds, and in fact, the attendance from the city is taken into very little account by the management, and still the fair draws the crowd of an average of 80,000 daily. Another thing the visitor notices in the judging ring is the fact that the classes are not called throughout the stables. At a set time the judging of each class commences, and if the animals are not in the ring at the appointed time they are debarred from competing in the class, thus no time is wasted. From casual observation of the crowd at the Iowa State Fair, one notices that a spirit of optimism seems to be uppermost in their minds. Going through the barns and pricing the animals, especially the sheep and swine one is astounded at the prices asked. And it is a fact that these high prices are literally obtained. Livestock was well represented at this fair. The horses were up to their high standard, much superior to those at any previous fair which the writer has visited, although there were quite a number of exhibitors from the previous fairs at Iowa. There was a better show of Percherons, Clydesdales, Belgians and Shires, than at any previous fair. The Hereford classes were more numerous, the stock was fully better, while the same can be said of Aberdeen-Angus. In the Shorthorns there was a little falling away, especially in the tops. Springfield on the whole having a better Shorthorn show. The dairy cattle were numerous and the quality was of the best.

There was a fine lot of dual-purpose Shorthorns here, which attracted much attention. All the leading breeds of sheep contributed superior displays, while the hog show was immense and the pens of certain breeds were filled to overflowing. It is impossible in dealing with a show of this magnitude to give any detailed report of the various classes, therefore, the writer intends to confine himself to a few of the special animals of each breed which came before his notice.

The judges were for Percherons, William Bell, Wooster, Ohio; Clydesdales, Andrew McFarlane, Palo, Iowa; Belgians, Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Shires, A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa; Draft geldings and mares, Robert G. Ogilvie, Chicago, Ill.; Shorthorns, T. E. Robson, London, Ontario, Canada; Herefords, John H. Van Natta, LaFayette, Ind.; Aberdeen-Angus, L. McWhorter, Alledo, Ill.

### Percherons

The chief exhibitors in this breed of horses were Dunhams, Wayne, Ill.; The Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa; J. C. Singmaster and Co., Keota, Iowa; Otto Trebesh, Sleepyeye, Minn.; Champlin Brothers, Clinton, Iowa; Charles R. Bowers, Elmwood, Ill.; John A. Buswell, Bradford, Iowa; C. E. and S. L. Schlots, Elwood, Ill.; J. V. Clark, Birmingham, Iowa; J. W. H. Stapler, Patokoda, Ohio; The Hurdcroft Farm, Monticello, Minn.; Lee Brothers, Mitchellville, Iowa; J. C. Redman, Altoona, Iowa; Hemingway Brothers, West Branch, Iowa; R. W. Hoyt, Beacon, Iowa; W. I. Joy, Grand Jct., Iowa; Keenan and Son, Shenandoah, Iowa; Randolph Brothers, Green Valley, Ill.; C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa; Guy Donald, Corydon, Iowa; S. M. Hague, Waukegan, Iowa; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; K. A. Wilson, Norwalk, Iowa; George Eggert, Newton, Iowa; E. Berkey and Son, Ankeny, Iowa; R. P. Wait, Reynolds, Ill.; and a few others.

In the aged stallion class, Dunhams were again first as at the Springfield show on Durant. Singmaster came second on Bozzaris, a horse with a bold manner which found much favor. Third place went to the Lakewood Farm on Agitator, hardly so well filled out in the middle. In four-year-olds, Singmaster had a fine entry in Marq, a horse of great quality, clean bone and splendid action. Dunhams were second and third on Marshall and Orton. In three-year-olds Singmaster was again first on Gislain, a horse of extremely bold carriage. Dunhams had two good entries second and third, with Singmaster fourth. In two-year-olds, Singmaster won the blue ribbon on Maplegrove Noble, a stylish and well-balanced horse, while Dunhams were second on Mark, conspicuous for his free and easy movement. In foals, Donnell was first on Young Pink, and Curtiss second on Jubilee. In the grand display of five stallions, Singmaster won.

In the female classes, Keenan was first on La June, a dressy mare of exceptional character and quality. In the four-year-olds, the Hurdcroft Farm was first on Beda, a good quality female, with Curtiss second on Viola Rookwood, both of them good patterns of the Percheron horse. The Hurdcroft Farm won on mare three years old, while Dunhams, with his two-year-olds was first and second. The mare and foal class went to Prof. Curtiss.

The grand championship and the senior and reserve championship went to Dunhams, while the junior and reserve championship and the reserve grand championship went to Singmaster. The grand champion mare also went to the Dunhams' stable, while the senior champion mare went to Keenan and Son. Dunhams annexed for get of sire and also the grand display stallion and three mares any age, while the produce of mare, two animals, either sex, went to the Hurdcroft Farm. The national Percheron futurity in



Second  
Annual  
Sale

In the  
Heart of  
Herefordom

# VELIE FARMS HEREFORDS

5 Bulls—55 Females



5 Bulls—55 Females

Bred by Robt. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kansas. Sire, the Great Callo 26044; dam, Banza 301568. A line-bred Beau Brummell bull, the get of which will feature in this sale.

## VELIE FARMS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Located on Hereford Boulevard, near Kansas City  
VELIE FARMS HEREFORDS



**MASTERPIECE 687588**  
Sire, Beau Mischief 268371; dam, Queenly 295583. This bull is the greatest son of the Mighty Beau Mischief, from a Fast Freight dam.

The Velie herd was established in the spring of 1912 through the purchase of twenty select cows from the famous herd of Chas. Armour. Additions were obtained from the herds of Robt. H. Hazlett and Warren T. McCray. Nearly all of these cows had calves by or were safe in calf to the great herd bulls of these respective establishments.

With the foundation for the breeding herd finally laid, the services of that master feeder and caretaker, George Robb, were secured.

Under his management the progress and development of this herd has been rapid.

A strong Anxiety type was early decided upon as the standard for the Velie Farms Herefords. To secure a greater concentration of Anxiety blood a number of cows were obtained from the herds of A. B. Cook, Mousel Bros. and Mrs. H. M. Pegues & Sons.

The first great sire at Velie Farms was that sire of champions, Bocaldo 362186, a line-bred Beau Brummell bull. Next came Peerless Prince by the grand champion Prince Rupert 8th. The get of Peerless Prince made a record average in our first annual sale and established his reputation as a sire of quality. The get of Bocaldo and Peerless Prince and the cows and heifers in calf to them will feature our second annual sale offering. At the last American Royal Show Mr. Velie purchased Repeater 7th's Model, since renamed Kenilworth, for the record price of \$24,000. The pedigree of this grand young bull shows generation upon generation of championship blood and his superb individuality is visible proof of the axiom that "like begets like." He has developed magnificently and will be exhibited at the leading shows.

In Masterpiece, we believe we have one of the greatest prospects for a sire that the breed affords. Many who have seen him have declared him to be, individually, the greatest son of Beau Mischief. We have refused some very handsome offers for both Kenilworth and Masterpiece.

41 cows, 14 open heifers and 5 bulls constitute the offering for our second annual sale. With few exceptions they are intensely Anxiety in breeding.

Every female of breeding age sells either with a calf at foot or safe in calf to our herd bulls.

No doubtful individuals are permitted to remain at Velie Farms. The careful weeding-out policy and the frequent use of the knife offers buyers Herefords as good as has yet been produced.

The sale catalogue, with full particulars, will be ready Sept. 10. Write for it to-day.



**PEERLESS PRINCE 533333**  
By Prince Rupert 8th 142701; dam, Donation 24th 228513. The get of this bull made a record in our first annual sale, and a lot of the females in this sale are got by him.



**QUEEN VELIE 620789**  
April 9th, 1917. Sire, Peerless Prince; dam, Queen B. Bred December 1st to Masterpiece, and will be sold in this sale.



**GREAT FALLS BEAUTY 430776**  
Bred by A. B. Cook, Helena, Mont. Sire, Beau Carlos; dam, Banza. This six-year-old cow has been bred to Prince Welcome, and will be sold in this sale.

**S. H. VELIE, Station A, GEORGE ROBB, Herdsman, KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
First Sale of the "Kansas City Sale Series" Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2 and 3. Good-Wilson, Oct. 1, S. G. Turner & Son, Oct. 2, and O. G. Lee, Oct. 3.

## Fall Plowing



How Gargoyle Mobiloils Put More Acres in the Plowing Day.

Every acre plowed now means that much bigger crops next year. How will Gargoyle Mobiloils help?

By keeping your tractor in the field and out of the repair shop. Tractors often go wrong at critical moments. Expert evidence proves that in the great majority of cases faulty lubrication is the cause.

How can you be sure that you are using the correct oil for your tractor?

By following the Chart of Recommendations shown in part at the right. This chart is compiled by a Board of Automotive Engineers and represents their professional advice on correct tractor lubrication based on technical knowledge of tractors and actual tests in the field under service conditions.

It enables you to know the correct lubricant for your make of tractor. This ensures:—

1. Greatest lubricating efficiency under the high heat of service.
2. Oil of the correct body to suit the lubricating requirements of your engine.
3. An oil film which will separate the friction surfaces and prevent the escape of gases past the piston rings during the compression and power strokes.

Gargoyle Mobiloils almost invariably show actual oil savings of from 30 per cent. to 80 per cent. and fuel savings from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are sold in wood half-barrels and barrels, and 1 and 4-gallon sealed cans.



### Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

#### FOR PASSENGER CARS

The passenger car has entered the farmer's life as a business as well as a pleasure vehicle. Its lubrication is as important as the lubrication of your tractor.

Write for booklet: "Correct Lubrication," containing complete Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for all Automotive equipment. There is also a complete discussion of automobile problems and troubles.

## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Polarine Motor Oils and Greases

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

# Tires of Proven Merit That Save You Money

It stands to reason that if we are able to please thousands of customers throughout the Dominion the Tires we sell must be giving satisfaction.

Backed by a policy of letting our customers see what they are receiving before paying any money we conclusively prove to you that our tires are the greatest value for the money ever offered.

These prices are for brand new Tires—direct from the factory. We do not sell second-hand or re-built tires.

We pay express charges to any address in Canada. You have the option of returning the tires at our expense if not perfectly satisfied.

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Tubes
20x3	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$2.75
32x3	14.50	17.00	4.30
31x4	17.50	25.50	5.35
32x4	16.50	23.50	5.55
33x4	24.60	28.00	5.70
34x4	25.40	30.00	6.00

All other sizes at cut rates. You can't tire us asking for quotations.

Clover Leaf Non-skid Tires, fully guaranteed 4,000 miles:—

31x4	\$25.50	33x4	\$28.00
34x4	\$30.00		
Premier, Guaranteed 3,500 Miles			
30x3	\$17.80		

### Security Tire Sales Co.

516 Yonge St., Toronto  
211 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal

## CORRECT TRACTOR LUBRICATION

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication purified to remove free carbon. are:—

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic  
In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc.

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## Bright Prospects

It looks as though the demand for beef will be strong for some years to come, and the man who is in line for greatest profits is the Shorthorn Breeder.

We haven't room to give our reasons here, but write the Secretary for our free publications, which furnish facts.

### DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. A. DRYDEN, President  
Brooklin, Ont.  
C. E. DAY, Secretary  
Box 285, Guelph  
Ont. 21

# Shorthorn



## PREVENT BLACKLEG

by using

## Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine in pill form.

25 Million Successful Vaccinations.

ACCURATE. EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT.

## BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN (Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine)

A natural aggressin.

Write for free booklet describing blackleg and its prevention.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

By shipping to us you are guaranteed absolute protection. \$3,000 deposited with the Manitoba Government as a bond for your protection.

Licensed and Bonded under the Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba. License No. 1.

We quote only one price, which is guaranteed until next issue.

Hens, good condition	22c
Hens, 5 lbs. and over	25c
Roosters, any age	20c
Spring Chickens	28c
Young Ducks, in good condition	25c
Old Ducks	20c
Turkeys, good condition	25c
Geese	20c

(All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg)  
No. 1 Dairy Butter 45c  
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 45c

To save time you can make your own crates by getting the information from your station agent re regulations, or drop us a line and let us know how many you have and we will forward you our own crates. Charges are always prepaid at this end. Prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.  
81 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Junior yearlings the Uppermill Farm was first on Villager's Marigold. In senior calves E. B. Hoyman, of Clarence, was first on Silver Mist the Second, with Miller and Sons second on Miss Cumberland and Pritchard third on Geraldine the Tenth. Miller also won the junior calves with Lady Cumberland the Second, with McDermitt second on Golden Queen, Preston Donald third on Rosewood the Fourth, and Pritchard fourth on Diamond the Fortieth.

The younger classes put up a great show. The calves were very pretty and the quality superb. The senior champion bull went to Rees and Sons, the junior champion to the Uppermill Farm, and the grand champion to Rees and Sons on Violet's Dale. The grand champion cow was Clara the 71st, owned by W. Preston Donald. Rees and Sons won the graded herd, while the Uppermill Farm won the breeder's herd.

### Herefords

There was a great show of Herefords, much better than seen at any of the previous state fairs. Quite a few of the breeders who exhibited at Springfield came on to Des Moines. In the three-year-old and over bulls, O. Harris and Son, of Harris, Mo., had an easy win on Repeater Junior. This bull, weighs around 2,600 pounds and was shown in great bloom. He has got lots of stretch, plenty of depth and is altogether an outstanding specimen in the best of company. Yost, of Kansas City, was second and third in this class with Avonmore and Braemore. In the two-year-old class S. H. Velle, Blue Springs, Mo., had an easy win with their \$24,000 Kenilworth. In junior yearlings, Harris and Sons came to the top with Repeater 212, while Blaney, of Denver, Colo., was second with Wyoming's Image and R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans., third on Bocaldo the 17th.

Blaney exhibited some specially nice stuff in the younger classes as also did Hazlett. In senior bull calves Yost was again first, as at previous fairs, with Model Brae, with Blaney second and Harris third. In junior bull calves Jesse Engle and Sons, Sheridan, Mo., were first on Beau Blanchard 90th, with Harris second, Yost third and Velle fourth. The Engle exhibits were shown in great bloom, and they are all bred, raised and exhibited by the firm themselves. Hazlett had a great cow, Yerba Santa, first in the three-year-olds or over. Robinson and Sons, of Evansville, Wisconsin, was second with Maple's Lass 82nd; Yost third and Harris fourth and fifth. In two-year-old Herefords Hazlett was again first with a beautiful youngster, Bloss the 16th. Yost was second with his Springfield winner, Bonnie Easter. She might have gone to the top. In senior yearlings Blaney was first on Bonnie Wyoming, Yost was second on Bonnie Gondola, Engle third on Belle Blanchard 63rd, and Hazlett fourth on Buleen the 3rd. Yost was again first as at previous fairs with Donna Woodford in the junior yearlings, Velle second with La Belle and Harris third with Miss Repeater 155. In senior calves, Harris was first with Repeater 101st, Yost second with Bonnie Dorana, Engle third with Belle Blanchard 80th, Velle fourth and Hazlett fifth and sixth. In junior calves Velle came to the top with the beautiful Carmen Velle, one of the sweetest youngsters seen for a long time. Robinson and Son were second with Maple's Lass, M. Armentrout third with Miss Junior Mischief, Hazlett fourth with Lady Baltimore, Yost fifth with Beauty Brae, and Engle sixth with Belle Blanchard 63rd. Harris won the grand champion bull with Repeater, and Yost the junior championship with Beau Graphic. The grand champion cow went to Hazlett, on Yerba Santa. Yost had the junior champion on Dona Woodford, while Hazlett had the senior champion cow on Yerba Santa. The grade herd was won by Yost with Hazlett second; the breeder's herd by Yost, with Engle second; the calf herd by Engle with Yost second; the get of sire by Harris with Robinson second; and the produce of cow by Harris with Yost second.

### Aberdeen-Angus

The Aberdeen-Angus show at Des Moines was very much better than at any previous state fair. The principle exhibitors were: O. R. Anderson, Whiting, Iowa; Dr. J. Bisgard, Harlan, Iowa; R. R. Blake, Waukegan, Iowa; Will Christenson, Lone Rock, Iowa; Escher and Ryan, Irwin, Iowa (24 animals); John H. Fitch, Lake City, Iowa (13 animals); R. W. Frank, Renwick, Iowa (nine animals); W. J. Galbraith and Sons, Algona, Iowa; Miles Gardner, Hamlin, Iowa (nine animals); Hess and Brown, Waterloo, Iowa (ten animals); L. R. Kershaw, Muskegon, Okla (14 animals); Kemp Brothers, Marion, Iowa; Emery H. Lee, Avoca, Iowa; R. W. Plummer, Marshalltown, Iowa (eight animals); Carl A. Rosenfield, Kelley, Iowa (14 animals); Willow Lawn Farm, Waverly, Iowa (eight animals).

Bulls, three years or over.—1, L. R. Kershaw, Plowman; 2, Plummer, Black Benz 2nd; 3, Kemp, Blackdale of Quietdale.

Bull, two years.—1, Escher and Ryan, Bar Marshall; 2, Fitch, Quito K.; 3, Kershaw, Ben Hur 2nd.

Bull, senior yearling.—1, Rosenfeld, Black Cap Clipper 2nd; 2, Fitch, Koran 2nd. Bull, junior yearling.—1, Hess and Brown, Blue Blood 2nd; 2, Fitch, Enticer 2nd; 3, Escher and Ryan, Prince Marshall.

Bull, senior calf.—1, Kershaw, Ben Hur; 2, Escher and Ryan, King Commander; 3, Willow Lawn Farm, Kavinka D.

Bull, junior calf.—1, Escher and Ryan, Black Cap Revolution; 2, Kershaw, Kempster; 3, L. R. Kershaw, Hermanboy.

Cow, three years or over.—1, Kershaw, Twin Burn Pride; 2, Escher and Ryan, Blackbird Gift; 3, Escher and Ryan, Blackcap McHenry.

Heifer, two years and under three.—1, Escher and Ryan, Blackcap Lassie 13th; 2, Kershaw, Muskogee May 6th; 3, Escher and Ryan, Pride Perfection.

Heifer, senior yearling.—1, Plummer,



## SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

IT SKIMS CLEAN AT ANY SPEED

You can "rest up" as you work, turning slowly and easy-like.

Or you can turn faster and finish quickly.

But no matter how fast or how slow you turn the Sharples, you'll find that the cream hasn't varied a bit in thickness, nor have you lost a particle of butterfat through turning under speed.

This is due to the Sharples Suction-feed principle. No other separator can use this principle as it is patented. All other separators are fixed-feed and when you turn fast your cream thickens, and when you turn below speed you lose butterfat.

Official tests made by nearly all agricultural colleges have proved that the Sharples skimmed clean at widely, varying speeds—without affecting thickness of cream at the varying speeds. Write for full report.

The Sharples Separator works with you as well as for you.

Get the facts about separators. They will show you the way to greater profits. Write to nearest branch, addressing Department 84

"There are No Substitutes for Dairy Foods"

## THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

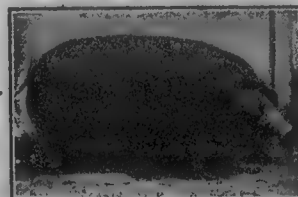
MITCHELL & MCGREGOR HARDWARE CO.

BRANDON, MAN.

Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in Daily Use

DC 95

## Wieneke's Big-Type Poland-Chinas



MAC'S PRIDE—Grand Champion Sow over all breeds on Western Circuit. Bred and exhibited by F. H. Wieneke & Son. Herd Established 1886. Wieneke-bred Poland-Chinas always win at the best shows. If good enough to win, they are the kind to buy if you want to start right. We try to please at reasonable prices.

F. H. WIENEKE & SON

Story Mountain, Manitoba



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WEIL PAYS CASH for furs and remits quicker than any other House. Furs much higher. Big money trapping. Only House holding shipments 5 days without your asking. Our Trapper's Guide is no different from others as an Auto from a Stage Coach. It's free. Price list free. Ref. your Bank. In business 45 yrs. The Square Deal House. WEIL BROS. & CO., Box 69, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

## Shorthorns and Shropshires

Consisting of a few Chelsea Bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females to calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks.

JNO. MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT.



Correct style worn by well-dressed young men in all localities. Lace boot—medium narrow recede toe, low heel—made in black, tan or patent calf.



## Get Service from Your Shoes

**T**HE shape of your foot determines the type of shoe which will give you the most comfort and the longest service. Most foot troubles are caused by wearing shoes of the wrong type, and shoes which are not right for the foot will not give all the service that was built into them.

Large production enables us to make shoes which are right for every normal type of foot. But we cannot fit them to your feet. We cannot make sure that you choose wisely. Only the dealer can do that.

Your dealer knows, when he sees your foot, that certain types of shoes will be comfortable and give you service. He knows that other types of shoes will not. Get the benefit of this knowledge and experience. Make sure of getting shoes that are right for your foot; which will wear longer and keep their good appearance. Look for the manufacturer's trade mark on the shoes you buy.

We are glad to send our booklet, "How to Buy Shoes" upon request, to any address in Canada. Please send inquiries to our head office at Montreal.

### AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

T. H. RIEDER, President

LIMITED

Shoemakers to the Nation

HALIFAX ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL  
OTTAWA TORONTO LONDON



WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY  
EDMONTON VANCOUVER

## DOMINION OF CANADA VICTORY BONDS

5½%

All maturities bought and sold. Full particulars and quotations on request.

**OSLER HAMMOND & NANTON**  
WINNIPEG

EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE

WE COVER THE WEST

**A. CARRUTHERS CO. LTD.**

DEALERS AND EXPORTERS

HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, SENEGA ROOT

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

FAIR TREATMENT HIS DEALERS SMALL PROFITS

BRANDON MANITOBA WINNIPEG

## Fall Plowing

We Supply Shares for All Plows.  
Our Service Prompt.

12-inch	14-inch	16-inch
\$3.50	\$3.85	\$4.00

Straw Cutters — Engines — Grinders  
Power Washers

Eclipse Plows—F. & J. Gang—

12-inch	14-inch
\$118.00	\$120.00

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOG

**Canadian Stover Gas Engine Co.**  
LIMITED

BRANDON, MAN.

## NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg

Blackbird of Brvn Mawr 2nd, 2. 1. her and Ryan, Pride Protest; 3, Kershaw, Muskogee May 7th.

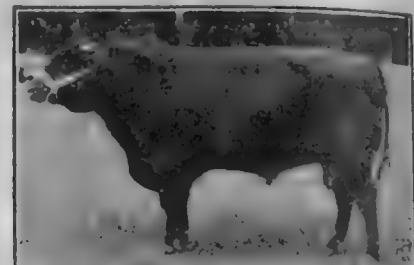
Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Escher and Ryan, Elmona; 2, Kershaw; 3, Miles Gardner.

Heifer, senior calf.—1, Kershaw, Blackbird K; 2, Hess and Brown; 3, Escher and Ryan.

Heifer, junior calf.—1, Escher and Ryan on Queen Missie; 2, Escher and Ryan; 3, Hess and Brown.

Senior champion bull.—Escher and Ryan on Bar Marshall. Junior champion.—Hess and Brown, Blue Blood 2nd. Grand champion bull.—Escher and Ryan, Bar Marshall.

Senior champion cow.—Kershaw, Twin Burn Clyde 5th. Junior champion.—Escher and Ryan, Almona. Grand champion cow.—Kershaw, Twin Burn Pride. Graded herd.—1, Escher and Ryan; 2, Kershaw; 3, Plummer.



Winners at the Highland.

Upper, Edgecote Hero, Champion Shorthorn. Lower, Etrurian of Bleaton, Champion Aberdeen-Angus, at the Highland Show, Edinburgh.

## In Livestock Circles

E. S. Clemens, of Sedgewick, has just completed a lengthy itinerary of the province, where he exhibited pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the pure-bred stock farm of A. E. and E. S. Clemens at Sedgewick. Mr. Clemens exhibited these cattle at Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer, Camrose, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Sedgewick, Daysland and Strome, and the results were most satisfactory, netting in all 85 prizes. Of these there were seven championships, 44 firsts, 18 seconds, ten thirds and six fourths.

At only two of the above places were these cattle shown without competition, and at other points the herd was in competition with international prize winners and the best herds from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mr. Clemens reports finding a good demand for young bulls of this splendid type of cattle, and regretted very much his inability to supply the demand, as they are completely sold out along all lines of stock for the present year. This goes to prove that the demand for superior livestock always exceeds the supply, and that it pays to produce the best possible.

On the year 1918, 337,000 head of cattle and 109,000 head of sheep were sold at South St. Paul market to go back to farms as feeders. These sales comprise 24 per cent. of all cattle and 17 per cent. of all sheep received here. Steer feeding is being encouraged by all commercial interests concerned and by the government, and it is likely that the figures will be exceeded this fall. Why can't we carry out this economical and profitable enterprise here on the same scale on the Canadian prairies?

## Range Ponies for Export

The suggestion was recently made by some Alberta old-timer to round up the wild horses on the range and ship them to Europe to help ease off the shortage of fresh meat in areas where relief is still extended.

In this connection it is interesting to quote the experience of the Arizona men who recently rounded up 600 head of horses and burros. They came to the conclusion that even if they received nothing for this stock they were well rid of a pest, as the limited feeding grounds would have so much less to support. Furthermore, in dry years these useless ponies use a great deal of the water which is needed for cattle and their presence at the salt licks keep the cattle away.

These 600 horses were shipped to the Pacific coast. They weighed in the neighborhood of 600 to 700 lbs. and fetched \$5.00 apiece. It took 12 men a week and a half to pick up this bunch, as 100,000 acres were scoured. The venture must have paid as another shipment of 1,000 is being made ready. It is expected that a better market will develop.





A Hybrid Apple Tree.

### A Prolific Alfalfa Plant

At the Manitoba Agricultural College the threshing of Alfalfa, Red Clover and Sweet Clover is in full swing. The threshing of the crop from a pedigree hybrid Alfalfa plant has given some interesting results. This plant was raised in 1916, and in the season of 1917 it yielded six ounces of seed. This is about four times the amount of seed produced by an average good Alfalfa plant. In the spring of 1917 this six ounces of seed was drilled in an isolated plot about one-tenth of an acre in area and treated under ordinary field conditions. The crop from this plot has just been threshed and yielded nearly 40 pounds of seed from the separation, which, it is estimated, should give fully 30 pounds of good, clean seed.

At this rate of increase a simple calculation will show that if the seed was all sown and reproduced during the next six years, at the end of that time (in 1925) the total yield of seed would be over 15,360,000 lbs., equal to 256,000 bushels, which, at an average market price of \$30 per bushel for the best seed, represents a gross value of \$7,680,000.

The Field Husbandry Department of the College intends to multiply this improved strain of Alfalfa extensively and in the course of a few years to have sufficient stock to make it available to the farmers in Manitoba.

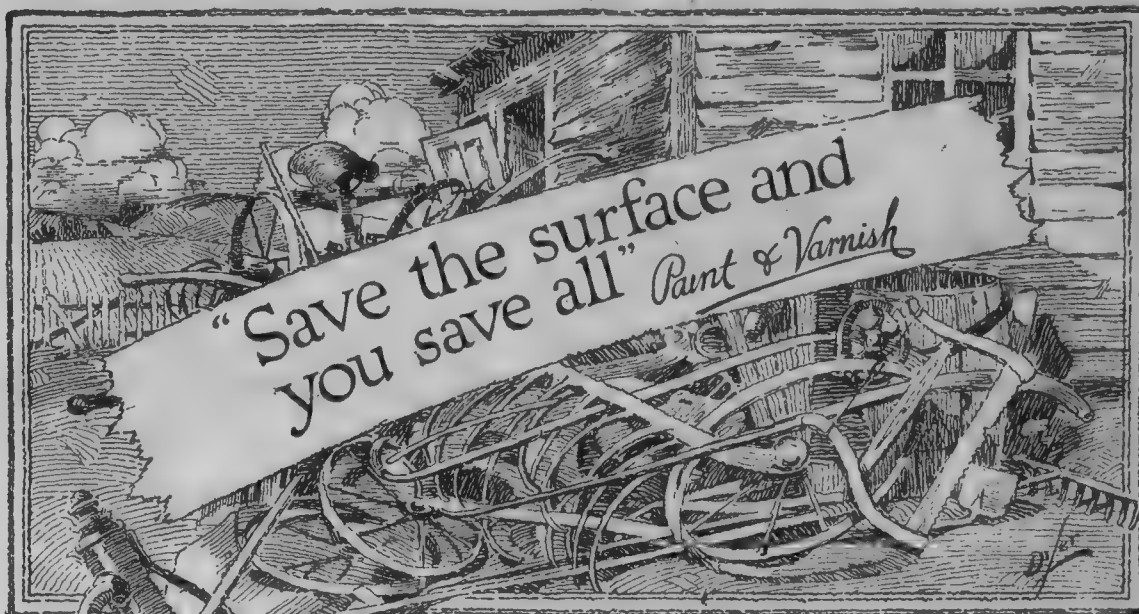
### Raspberry Culture

Red Raspberry culture is simple. The ground should be rich and friable, well supplied with moisture; there should be protection from high winds, and a good covering of snow each winter is very advantageous. Hot, drying winds or dry soil while the fruit is forming is disastrous.

Spring transplanting is preferable to fall planting, though the latter may be practised, especially if plenty of soil can be kept on the roots during the process. The danger of fall transplanting is that the plants will carry too few roots and will dry out and freeze out during the winter. If transplanted in the fall, the plants should be watered before the "freeze up" and the ground well mulched. When transplanting cut the canes back to within six inches of the ground.

Set the rows five or six feet apart with the plants about 18 inches apart in the rows. As time goes on the canes will grow thicker in the rows, and will send up many "suckers" between the rows, but unless these are need for transplanting they should be cut off. A raspberry patch is for fruit, not for brushwood. If it is wished to enlarge the patch, the "suckers," if allowed to grow, will enable this to be done quite rapidly each spring.

Raspberry roots are perennial; the canes are biennial. Those canes that have grown from the root in 1919 will produce side branches in 1920, and these side branches will carry the bloom and the fruit. Then the whole of that cane will die after fruiting. While this is occurring another lot of canes is coming up from the roots. Thus, each summer the plant has two lots of canes—one lot produced

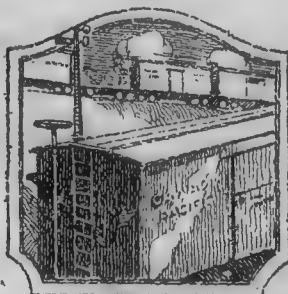


### Paint this Fall

#### Because:

- of proper weather conditions
- surfaces are now in their most receptive condition, practically every trace of moisture having been eliminated by the summer sun.
- the wood being dry it absorbs more readily, and the paint holds better.
- a surface needing protection should never be allowed to go over the winter without it.
- property needs more protection during winter than at any other time.

"Save the Surface and you save all."



A railroad is a money-making enterprise—railroads buy only what it pays to buy. It pays the railroads to protect their property by the yearly use of millions of gallons of paint. Is protecting an investment any less important to you than to the railroads? Look your property over carefully as soon as you lay this paper down.

## Are you building a scrap heap?

Farm implements do not wear out at once all over. They give way first at some one place.

Barring accident, rust and decay are largely responsible. The surface becomes exposed to the elements, disintegration starts in and progresses faster than is appreciated. The part becomes weakened and gives way. No sooner is it repaired than some other part similarly rusted or decayed breaks down, and presently the owner decides the implement is too much "worn out" to bother further with and he discards it.

The metal and wood of farm implements, like the same material wherever used, is the natural prey of the elements. Keep the surface of all wood and metal protected. If paint and varnish could talk they would shout of the elements the famous cry of the French at Verdun—"They shall not pass."

Your property is engaged in a life-long war—a ceaseless, perpetual defense by its protective coating against the tireless assaults of the elements.

Millions of dollars worth of ruined farm machinery on the scrap heap forms an exhibit that should make men think—for much of it is absolutely a needless loss. Houses, barns, out buildings, fences, wagons—these and a multitude of things built of wood, metal, stucco and other materials call silently but eloquently for the one aid needed—surface protection.

The surface is the danger point. Decay and rust start there. Save the surface and you save all.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservative and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval.

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION



*James M. Thomson*  
Commissioner.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL" Paint & Varnish

WOOD PLASTER CONCRETE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS METAL BRICK

# Pneumatic Giant Truck Tires Secure Against Blow-Out

**FIRESTONE** Pneumatic Truck Tires make heavy trucking possible at top speed. They have earned their wide popularity by proof of this fact.

These tires offer the maximum protection to truck mechanism through their true pneumatic resilience. Secure against punctures and blow-outs, stable in construction, they hold tire costs to a low figure.

Firestone Rims make removal and replacement easy on the road. Your driver will do the work in five minutes.

Whether you need Pneumatics for a light delivery car or Firestone Giants for a large-capacity truck, the Firestone line includes every size and type.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada

**FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY**

Export Department: 1871 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.  
Factory: Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

# Firestone

## TRUCK TIRES

## Most Miles per Dollar

### WHAT REALLY COUNTS IN YOUR HEATING PLANT

# PEASE HEATING SYSTEMS

**FIRST**—Heat, lots of it, properly distributed.  
**SECOND**—Small fuel bills; equipment that will burn coal or wood.  
**THIRD**—Simplicity in control of fires.  
**FOURTH**—Durability. We received order today for part of a grate for a heater that has been working for twenty years.

These points are covered when you have a PEASE in your cellar. Ask your dealer for prices, or write us direct. We have in Winnipeg stocks of Warm-air Furnaces, Hot-water Boilers, and Steam Boilers, suitable for any class of a building.

**Pease Western Foundry**  
LIMITED  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WARM AIR  
HOT WATER  
STEAM  
COMBINATION

SAVE FROM ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF THE COAL

that season; another lot, of fruiting age, produced the year before.

#### Fall And Winter Care

At the end of each season the dead canes that have fruited should be pruned away, and the canes of the current year's growth reduced to an average of about four or five of the best canes per foot of row. This pruning may be done in the spring if missed in the fall.

In Manitoba growers are generally advised to cover the canes during the winter. This is done by bending the canes over and throwing enough soil on the tips to hold them down. Thus they cover over with snow, and suffer comparatively little winter killing. Prevention of winter killing is very important, as with heavy winter loss very few of the buds that produce the fruit bearing side shoots are left, and there is little chance of a crop, no matter how favorable the summer may be.

The Sunbeam is probably the hardest raspberry for Manitoba, and in a sheltered spot will often escape very serious winter killing; in fact, the writer has grown it for years in Winnipeg, and has raised a crop of fruit each year without laying down the canes. The Herbert, however, though a tenderer variety, is a much better one, and other useful sorts are the Turner, Loudon, King, Shipper's Pride, Minnetonka and Idaho.

One grower of raspberries at High Bluff, Manitoba, writes the Department of Agriculture that during 1919 he picked 110 crates from half an acre of Kings and Idahos. His St. Regis variety were a failure this year. He sold the berries for \$5.25 per crate, and could have sold several hundred crates more.—Geo. Batho.

#### Kernels

A delegation of farmers at Washington showed President Wilson a bill of meals costing them \$11 of which 82 cents went to the farmers who raised the food.

The Indians cured their seed corn by laying the ears on a platform in the open, made of willow branches laid on poles. This allowed the air to circulate freely through the corn. When the corn was dry it was taken down and formerly buried deep in the soil but now kept in boxes in the houses till spring. It must be kept in mind that they grew early maturing flint corn. Their seed corn always grew.

Prof. Zavity, of the Ontario Agricultural College, whose O.A.C. 72 oats and O.A.C. 21 barley is well known to Western grain growers, has produced a new variety of fall wheat, O.A.C. 104, which has headed the list in the Provincial Co-operative Experiments for the last three years with an average yield of 26.1 bushels. It was produced by crossing Dawson's Golden Chaff with Bulgarian. It has surpassed both its parents in yield and hardiness and is nearly equal to Bulgarian for bread production.

The grouping of several so-called varieties of potatoes under one commercial name in an endeavor to standardize the potato trade is commendable. Many varieties resemble each other in growth, blossom, quality and appearance of tubers, and time of maturity. There is no essential difference between them.



An Improved Manitoba Highway.



## Building a Community Hall

Continued from Page 12

matter of course, now held in the hall. Twice last winter, when the "flu" epidemic broke out the hall was turned into a hospital, with a full staff of nurses and doctors, and quite a few people claim that they would have been dead had it not been for the good care they received in the hall. Along the moving picture line we only had one show when the "flu" broke out, but this will soon be started again.

"It might not be advisable or necessary to put up a hall as big or expensive as ours, especially in smaller districts, but get a hall at any rate. After building our own hall we find that there are things that could have been a little different. For instance, anybody who builds as big a hall as ours I would advise to have a gallery where those can sit who do not dance, or have a raised platform around the floor, so that on-lookers are raised a little above the dancers. But whatever you do, get together and build a hall; you don't know what you are missing by not having one."

The Queenstown U.F.A. hall is 36 by 72 feet, and rests on a concrete foundation wall, three feet high. Beneath it is a concrete basement, 28 by 64, with nine-foot ceiling. One half of this is furnished for a kitchen and dining room, with range and tables, etc. The other half contains the furnace, fuel bins and lighting plant. The outside walls are 12 feet high and are double boarded, with paper between, and finished on the inside with lath and plaster, and wainscoting four-and-a-half feet high. The ceiling is 16 feet high in the centre. The hall is double floored with shiplap and maple flooring.

The stage is 10 feet deep and 20 feet wide, and elevated three feet above the main floor. On each side of it is a 8 by 10-foot dressing room. In the rear are two rest or cloak rooms, each 12 feet square. Over the entry is a loft for the accommodation of the moving picture machine. The total initial cost of the hall was as follows:—

Material .....	\$2,874.01
Carpenter work .....	1,297.40
Painting .....	100.00
Digging cellar .....	234.00
Labor and hauling .....	1,230.23
Electric light plant .....	709.70
Piano and chairs .....	401.52
Furnace .....	300.00

Total .....

The building was financed by the sale of shares in the Queenstown U.F.A. Co-operative Association, \$3,100; donations, \$330; borrowed on joint note, \$2,500, and the credit of the association was used for the balance. The debt is being paid off by means of dances and entertainments. Small articles of furniture and equipment are being bought as required.

The Hall at Blackfoot, Alta.

T. P. Taylor, Blackfoot, Alta., furnishes the following details concerning the hall at that point:—

"The year of 1914 found the want of a regular central meeting place felt so much that one of the members stated he'd undertake to see every person in the township, and some outside, for the purpose of taking up a collection to be used for building a hall. He got the backing of the crowd, both members and non-members, to such an extent that within a few days after the meeting another was called to organize a building committee. Three men were chosen and plans were outlined for the original hall, measuring 26 by 46 feet. Everybody turned out with team and wagon, one day in January, 1915, to go to the lumber yard, seven miles away, for material. A location was chosen on four or five weeks later we were ready for the opening."

"Since then we have built an extension of 26 feet to the end of the old hall. The stage is 11 by 16 feet. On one side is a cloak room, 5 by 8 feet, and on the other a little kitchen the same size. Behind these are two rooms, each 13 by 18 feet, one for the men's meetings and the other for the women. Instead of building a wall between these two meeting rooms a folding door, 10½ feet wide, with swivel hangers on a track will be put in, so that a joint meeting can be held at any time by swinging the door around the corner."

## Wilson's Snipe

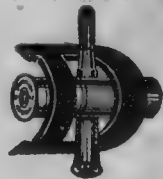
This bird ranges over the whole of North America and the northern part of South America, and is usually found on marshy ground. The favorite feeding grounds are river meadows and moist land along small streams. Like the woodcock, it gets its living by boring in the ground.

By some hunters it is considered the finest of game birds, and it surely surpasses many birds on the table. It rises quickly and has a great reputation for artful dodging. It lies well to a dog particularly on still, warm days, but where the birds are very numerous the dog is likely to become confused and useless except for retrieving. This bird rarely travels in flocks. It migrates largely at night.

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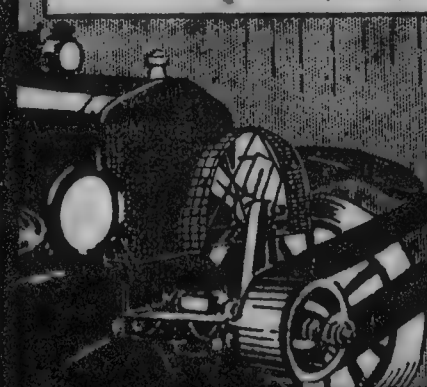
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## Arrangement of Poultry Houses

*Reduces Work of Caring for Poultry and Increases Returns—By  
Prof. M. A. Herner*

THE greater part of the work in connection with looking after the poultry on the farm has fallen to the lot of the women the last few years. Probably on 85 per cent. of the farms it has become woman's work. Not that we depreciate the fact in any way, for as a rule women will make better poultry raisers than men, but since it is her lot to look after the chickens some steps should be taken to make that work as easy as possible. To do this a good many of the old-time make-shift appliances and ways of doing things will have to be discarded.

The planning of the poultry house, such as the arrangement of the roosts, nests, drinking pans, feed troughs and grain hoppers, should be done with the idea of saving as many steps as possible and also making the work easy and the fowls comfortable. The work of carrying a pailful of grain from the granary, through the yard, around the barn, night and morning the year round, when for a few dollars a bin could be fixed that would hold enough for a month, is one piece of unnecessary drudgery. The roosts or perches can be so arranged that the droppings can be cleaned out easily. The old ladder style of roosts are out of date, and to say the least, the accumulation of half-a-year's droppings on the floor of the house are at best a filthy asset. Perches set on the level with a dropping board underneath, will help to keep the house clean and go a long way to prevent tuberculosis. The use of a self-feeding hopper for dry mash will further help to lessen the work. With a good house and everything well arranged the work of looking after the farm flock can be made one of the most pleasant jobs for women on the farm.

In poultry work we find that it is the details that count. The way the little things are done and the doing of these at the right time are the ear marks of a good chicken man or woman. These little things need doing every day in the year, all the year round, and some days more so than others. During the summer it is easier to look after the details than in the winter, and unless this is done poultry keeping won't amount to much on the farm in the winter time. July, August and September are the months to get the poultry house and surroundings in shape for the winter. Culling the flock, selling off surplus stock, marketing early birds and developing the young stock must all be done in these months.

### Cull in September

The work of culling out the poor layers in August and September, is probably one thing that will bring bigger returns right away than anything

also. Not only are the number of eaters reduced, but the cost of producing the eggs is reduced as well. The lazy hens or poor layers can be sold at a good price during these months. They are through laying, are fat and in good shape to sell, and more money can be gotten for them now than later on.

Any woman can do this work. By carefully observing the flock for a few days it will be noticed that some hens are more wide awake and active than others; they are always scratching, digging and singing. When these hens are caught and handled it will be found that they are in good condition but not over fat, the skin is soft and flabby to the touch, and the pelvic bones are far apart. The combs on these birds are of a bright red and fine and soft in texture. If these birds are of a yellow-legged breed the color in the legs will show considerable fading, and the legs be quite pale instead of rich yellow. All these points indicate that these hens are the best layers in the flock. Not likely that any of these are moulting yet as good layers moult late.

The poor layers on the other hand are generally fat and lazy, comb is shrivelled up, pelvic bones are close together and legs are rich yellow in color (in yellow-legged breeds). The poor layers, as a rule, also lack in width with a depth from the pelvic bones to the breast bone. Poor layers also moult early, whereas good layers moult late.

A little practice in handling different hens will enable a person to quite easily detect the above differences. As experience is gained it is possible to go into more of the details indicating heavy and poor layers such as the fading of yellow in beak and eyes, fading color of skin in yellow-skinned birds, changes in shape of head and wattles, color of ear lobes, changes in body and shape, fullness of vent and other small points upon which one experienced in culling layers loses the selection.

The culling work may seem of small importance to many poultry women, and yet one demonstration will convince anybody that it is well worth while. If this is done it will certainly put the flock on a better paying basis and make all the other work so much more profitable.

### Clean House Thoroughly

The culling work should be followed up by a thorough house cleaning, which every farm poultry house requires each year. Where earth floors are used, at least two inches of the surface dirt should be removed besides the loose manure and other accumulation that is on top. The walls and ceiling should be swept off to remove all cobwebs and dust. The nest should also be cleaned out, then the whole house should be



Feed Box and Hopper.

Roosts eight inches above dropping platform.  
Drop curtain is hooked up to ceiling.



Ideal Farm Poultry House.

This house is 14 feet by 28 feet, and accommodates 100 hens. A gable roof with straw loft-house completes it.



thoroughly whitewashed, being careful to get well into all cracks on the lower side and around the ends of the perches. The amount of time to use can be determined by the quantity of whitewash required. It should be fairly thick so that it will require only one application. If buttermilk is used to thin it down instead of water and a pint of salt added to every five gallons of the whitewash, it will stick better. For a disinfectant five per cent. of Zinoleum or some other disinfecting fluid can be added. After the whitewashing is done a few loads of new earth, sand or gravel, with the coarse stones removed should be put in. The nests are better made removable so they can be cleaned out more easily and also whitewashed. They can be fitted in under the droppings platform more easily than any other place. They can be put in drawer fashion with a hinged door to let down when gathering the eggs. This will keep the nests dark and helps to prevent egg eating, and but very few hens or spring chickens will be roosting in them at night.

Putting in a slatted ceiling and a foot of straw above it instead of having a tight ceiling, would improve a good many houses. Even in a shed-roof house where there is no ceiling, a false one could be put in by stretching two-inch mesh poultry netting across the house just about a foot below the rafters and putting eight inches of straw above, which would pretty well answer the purpose of the straw loft. The common objection to the shed-roof house is the dampness in winter. This could be partly overcome by the imitation straw loft. Where the house is eight to ten feet high at the front and six to seven feet high at the back the false ceiling put in could be used quite easily. For a lower house it might be necessary to put the wire in on the slope the same as the rafters in order to carry it all the way across.

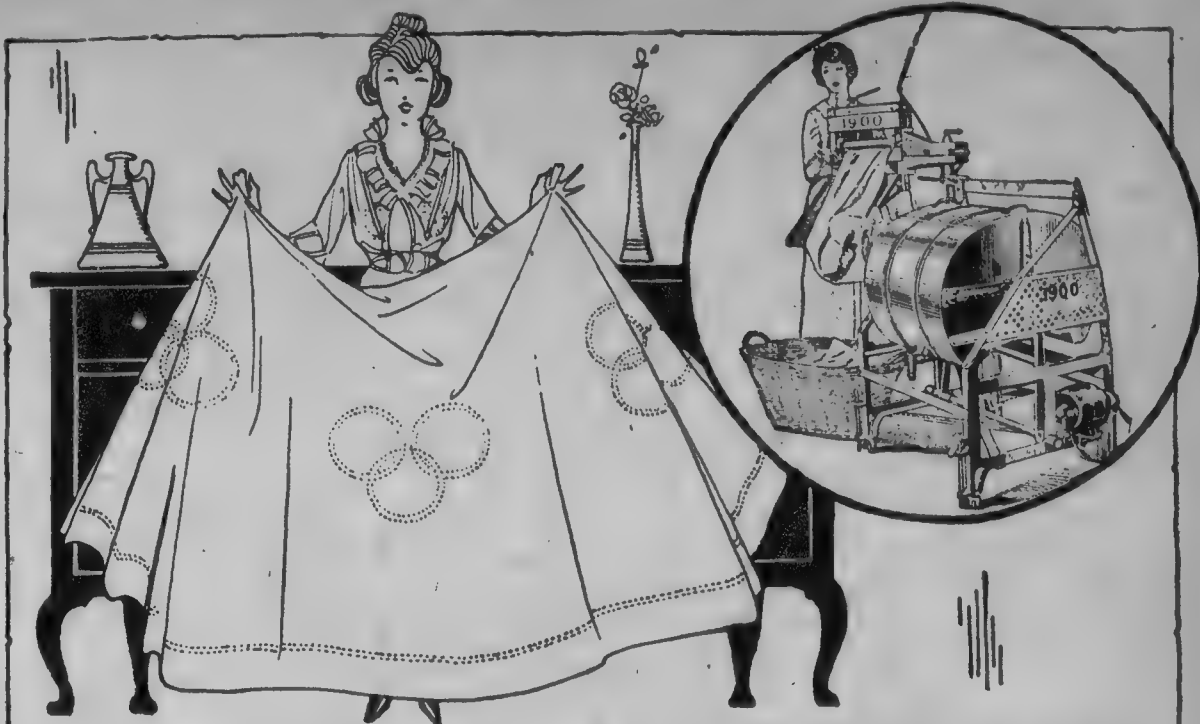
Better ventilation, more fresh air and a drier house can be secured by having the same amount of cotton as glass in that part of the house. In fact most poultry houses could be improved by increasing the glass so as to have one square foot of glass for every ten square feet of floor space, and also put in cotton frames so as to make ten square feet of cotton for every ten square feet of floor space the same as with the glass.

#### Proper Ventilation Necessary

The combination of a straw loft, and the required amount of cotton frames, works out a better system of ventilation for a poultry house than anything yet designed. The cotton frames can be opened up every day providing the weather is not stormy. In fact, on the coldest days in winter with bright sunshine, the house is all the better for opening the cotton frames for half-an-hour to get a complete change of air, the stock will not suffer for it as they quite appreciate a few minutes of bright and direct sunshine and also the change of air. The straw loft with some air space above it and the cotton frames in the front will induce a fairly steady circulation of fresh air, and also help to keep the house dry. My own experience has been that wherever a poultry house was changed to cotton front and straw loft there was a decided improvement made in the house itself and also better returns from the hens kept in it.

Having the house in shape, the hens properly culled and the season's crop of chickens coming along fine, there is no reason why the farm flock should not yield greater returns than ever this winter and the coming year. Much will, of course, depend on the feed and care. Right here is where a woman has the advantage of the average man, in that she seems to be more nearly able to correctly judge the wants or needs of the flock and fill them to the best advantage. Judgment or discretion must be used as to quantities fed and it seems that a woman has more of a natural gift for determining how much hens actually will eat than some of the men have.

Some of the work around a chicken house may be too heavy for a woman, such as cleaning up, hauling in the straw, heavy lifting, and fitting up the feed boxes once a month. Apart from this she will be able to do the daily routine to better advantage than the average man.



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The record of the company for nearly half a century has been one of increasing beneficence, and an ever-growing number of gratified policy-holders help on the good work of the agents. As a result there probably is not a more prosperous group of workers in Canada to-day than the representatives of our Company.

"Be a Mutualist"

**The Mutual Life**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
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## A National Family--All of Us

Continued from Page 10

demonstration of the warm noon lunch for rural schools; an exhibition of Canadian games for children; a physical training exhibition; contests in elocution, and solo and chorus singing; an illustration of teaching English by means of the direct method. A school nurse gave an exhibition of first-aid work and mothers received advice as to the care of infants. A demonstration of teaching music and games by the use of the grafonola aroused great interest. The minister of education was present and delivered an address, as also did several other prominent men and women. Then there was a Ruthenian baby show, and a monster parade of school children waving Union Jacks and Canadian ensigns, and singing patriotic songs. Over 100 automobiles lined up and took the immense crowd of happy youngsters for a "joy ride." Let us have annual gatherings such as this in every large foreign settlement in the West. Financial assistance might be rendered by our men's and women's organizations.

The most important institution in connection with the solution of the problem of assimilation is, of course, the public school and the all-important factor is the teacher. We must encourage our young men and women to take up the work of teaching in these settlements. It is a great patriotic task that must be undertaken by some of the best men and women in the profession. The cause is urgent. These people are increasing at an alarmingly rapid rate. We must leave off rearing Austrians and Germans and henceforth raise Canadians—100 per cent. loyal to our cause. There should henceforth be absolutely no room in Canada for any man or woman who is not willing to assume to the full the duties of citizenship! If there be any here now they should go "while the going is good." But there are not many!

The truth of the matter is that we have thousands of "foreigners" here who are waiting—and have long been waiting—for us to explain our citizenship to them. To do this we must all assist, but we must depend largely upon our public school teachers. Just as our generals placed the best men in the

most difficult positions during the fight in the European western front, so must we place our best teachers on the Canadian western front, if we would win a national victory. I should like to urge upon every women's organization the desirability of assisting in recruiting this force of teachers without which the battle can never be won. Men and women must be encouraged to devote their lives to this work and they will do so just so soon as comfortable living conditions and respectable salaries are provided. The work is difficult; the best are needed to perform the arduous duties of a teacher in a non-English settlement; they should be well paid for it. In Saskatchewan salaries in these districts are very good as compared with those paid in many provinces. \$1,200 a year, with a free cottage and fuel provided, is quite a common salary. I know of several teachers who receive \$1,350 and \$1,400 a year, and at least one in a "German" rural district, gets \$1,500 with free house and fuel. When we are willing to pay salaries of from \$1,500 a year up in our rural schools we shall have a more permanent body of teachers, and better equipped for their work. It is the duty of every organization and society to do all possible to raise the status of the teaching profession. The future of Canada depends upon this more than upon anything else. If the ghastly social conditions outlined in the first few paragraphs of this article, exist in this fair Dominion, ten years hence who will be to blame?—you and I—undoubtedly.

If the boys and girls now in the public schools in our non-English settlements, grow to manhood and womanhood without having had their souls stirred by the ideals of our citizenship, through worship of which our brave Canadian lads fought and died—the blame will rest with us. Now is the time for action—for united action in the interests of a better Canadian life. Now is the time to bend every sinew to the task of building up a lasting memorial to our 55,000 fallen heroes who sleep in Flanders poppy-clad fields—a homogeneous people and a united Canadian nation!



Canadianization Through Games  
Over 1,000 new Canadians enjoying a union picnic at Calder, Sask.

## Health on a Business Basis

Continued from Page 13

The wholehearted acceptance and popularity of the scheme among the people themselves is evidenced by the fact that the hospital in 1918, while a 20-bed hospital, had an average of 22 patients per day, and this before the epidemic of influenza broke out. The new nurses' home has been fitted up temporarily, a portion of it, as a waiting hospital for maternity and other patients, and until an addition can be built to the hospital will increase the hospital accommodation by eight beds.

### Growth of Scheme

But Rosetown municipal hospital is only one of several in Saskatchewan. Last fall there were hospitals at Central Butte, Shaunavon, Ponteix, Eston, Edam, Robsart, Dodsland, Kindersley, Davidson, Lloydminster and Rosetown. There were at that time two hospitals

under construction, each at a cost of \$25,000, one at Lampman and the other at Vanguard. In April Dr. Seymour, commissioner of health, announced that there would be five new hospitals this year, located at Elrose, Wadena, Tribune, Dinsmore and Biggar. Plans are being made for the enlargement of the hospitals at Yorkton and Maple Creek.

Lloydminster municipal hospital is perhaps the best known of the group named. It was operating as a free municipal hospital for nearly four years prior to the passing of the Municipal Hospital Act, according to information in the Saskatchewan Gazette. This hospital is supported by six municipalities, the rural municipalities of Streamstown and Wellington, and the village of Lloydminster in Alberta, and the rural municipalities of Britannia and Wilton, and the village of Lloydminster in Saskatchewan. The secretary, J.



Gronow, states that the municipalities do not levy a hospital rate, but moneys for hospital purposes are taken out of the current revenue. Municipal patients are admitted to the hospital on order signed by the reeve or secretary-treasurer of the municipality, and accounts are rendered monthly to them supported by the admission fee. The secretary says, "This system of collecting from the municipality is excellent, and is far and away better than collecting from the individual. Any bad debts that we have are from patients who are outside the hospital area." The rates are \$2.00 a day for municipal patients, and municipal patients include the ratepayer or his family, or his dependents, or his servants, or any person who has been a resident of the municipality for 30 days, and \$2.50 per day for patients outside the hospital area. The government gives a grant of 50 cents per day per patient, which is paid semi-annually.

Llyodminster is a 40-bed hospital, and the staff consists of a matron, night supervisor, six graduate nurses, two pupil nurses, a housekeeper, two maids, an engineer and janitor, one Chinese cook, and one laundryman. All these people live on the hospital premises except the Chinaman. The wages expenditure per month is about \$800, and the general expenditure \$2,000. The cost to the ratepayers for the year 1918, and it was a most exceptional one because of the epidemic, was \$4.80 per quarter-section, and this includes an additional expenditure of over \$2,000 for heating and plumbing improvements.

#### Melfort Hospital

There is a 22-bed hospital in the town of Melfort, which serves a very wide territory, in fact a territory extending as far east as Hudson Bay Junction. This is not yet a municipal hospital, but at the coming municipal elections a referendum is to be submitted to the municipalities contributory to Melfort, to secure census of the opinion regarding municipalizing it. When interviewed recently, the members of the board had no doubt regarding the success of the scheme. By-laws are to be submitted for the erection of an \$80,000 hospital. The territory for the proposed hospital district comprises three entire municipalities and the half of three others, and the town of Melfort.

The Melfort hospital is something like Topsy, for it "just grew," and at first on little more than the indomitable determination of a handful of the citizens of Melfort. Typhoid fever broke out in the town, and almost before the people realized that they were in the throes of an epidemic a number of men had died. The need of a hospital was keenly felt, so seated about the stove in a little back office, three men decided that there would be built a hospital. They set out and the first day collected \$1,200. The Victorian Order of Nurses was appealed to, and they gave a grant of \$1,500 or \$2,000, and volumes of good advice, which those three men now say was the most important contribution, for they knew naught of hospitals. For a number of years any deficits were made up by contributions, but this was found to bear heavily always on a few persons. The municipalities were appealed to, with the result that those municipalities contributory to the town of Melfort make a grant annually of sums ranging from \$300 to 400 each. This covers any bad debts which patients from the municipalities may incur, and with the fees and the grant of 50 cents per patient per day from the government makes the hospital self-sustaining.

The movement is only in its infancy, for except in a few municipalities where the experiment is being made, there are not yet hospital doctors drawing a salary from the state. The scheme must grow and grow until people have the proper belief that a doctor's real mission in life is to prevent disease instead of to cure it when it has occurred. Before very long the municipal hospitals will be the centre of a propaganda for prevention that will be nation wide. In them will be child welfare stations, medical and dental clinics, and the hospital, instead of housing ill people and making them well, will be the mecca for well people who wish to remain well.

## A Never-Failing Record

MEMORY may fail; a receipted bill may be lost; a household record may be open to dispute; but a paid cheque is a lasting, absolute proof of the payment of money.

Any person wishing to place personal affairs on a business basis, may arrange for a checking account with this bank.

THOS. F. HOW,  
General Manager

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For daintiness without extravagance—simply remember the name—Penmans.

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### HOSIERY

"The Standard of Excellence"

# The Countrywoman

## Special Numbers in General

**A** SPECIAL number is the favorite child of an editor's brain. It is born when the editor-in-chief calls the sub-editor into his sanctum and casually remarks: "What about a Woman's Special?" That settles it; there is to be a Woman's Special. Before a week it is THE WOMAN'S SPECIAL. In another week the sun rises and sets by THE SPECIAL, the stock markets of the world fluctuate at breath of THE SPECIAL, only His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, can disturb the spectacular progress to maturity of THE SPECIAL. But that was because he forgot about it. With his retinue he chose to arrive in Winnipeg and precipitate a monster parade in the middle of the week prior to ITS coming-out. A half-holiday was declared. And all this in spite of the fact that copy was being rushed through for THE SPECIAL. But he isn't to do it again.

And so THE SPECIAL grows upon the whole office staff until they think wholly in terms of SPECIAL NUMBERS. All previous issues are as if they had never been. Subsequent issues are a part of a dim future. It grows and grows; stories and photographs pour in from contributors. It begins to take form. The cover arrives from the engravers. Work is suspended. "Gosh, ain't that old blanket great?" and the office boy has said it all.

Proof sheets come in from the compositors. Make-up is criticized and admired. Printers are scolded for errors. "The nerve of them! An error in THE SPECIAL!" Forms come up from the press rooms. A wild terror seizes the sub-editor. "What if IT shouldn't be a success! What if a too-great optimism has pervaded the office over THE SPECIAL!"

And so THE SPECIAL progresses. But the sub-editor, worn out at last with a too-strenuous parenthood, a parenthood into which was crowded the most exasperating of all the emotions, yields up the child of his brain to take its place in the wide, wide world, with the myriad children of other editors' brains. "Oh, what's the use! There can never be another like it."

"Copy for next issue!" sings out the foreman, and THE SPECIAL takes its place with the countless has-beens. Life again takes up the thread as if THE SPECIAL has never been. And the sub-editor cheers up and starts on copy for the next issue, and sighs "Thank Goodness, there is no more Woman's Special for another six months." In the meantime, here's the Woman's Fall Number.

## What About Prohibition?

The Dominion Prohibition Committee, of which the secretary is D. B. Harkness, of Winnipeg, has issued a very good pamphlet recently on the situation regarding prohibition. It deals with the present status of liquor legislation in the various provinces, with the orders-in-council governing prohibition, with the recent action of the Senate, and concludes with the following paragraph, entitled The Outlook:—

"Until the proclamation of peace the order-in-council will continue in effect without any question of validity. After the proclamation of peace there may be efforts to secure judicial findings on the question of its validity. Sir Robert Borden, on the last day of the session just closed, stated that the temperance legislation may be considered at the fall session. In such case the follow-

ing suggestions are worthy of consideration:—

"1. All churches, women's organizations, temperance societies, and publicity agencies generally should endeavor to give the people of Canada all the information possible, and the opportunity of an intelligent view.

"2. The question of having new legis-



Berry-picking Time.

lation considered at the next session of parliament should be carefully canvassed, with the view of arriving at a basis of permanent law. There is undoubtedly prejudice against the order-in-council, because of the political significance now attached to that term.

"3. In considering the form of the legislation, it will be well to have in mind clearly-defined principles: (a) Should the federal legislation provide for a sweeping bone-dry law applicable to the whole Dominion? or (b) Should the federal legislation recognize the largest possible sphere of provincial jurisdiction in such legislation?

"4. The provincial option principle should be fully discussed. Under this each province would be allowed to choose whether the federal legislation should apply to its area or not. This would mean the application of the local option principle embodied in the old Canada Temperance Act to the larger area of the province. The working of this principle may be illustrated as follows: It was argued in the Senate that the present federal legislation is considered by Alberta people to be undesirable. It was stated that so far as that province is concerned it would be better if importation of liquor were permitted. Of the truth of this there may, however, be question. However, under provincial option Alberta would decide for itself whether the federal legislation would apply or not. The decision and responsibility would thus rest with the province itself.

"5. The vote in Ontario in the near future will have much influence throughout the other provinces and upon the Dominion government. It should be made clear to all, however, that there must be federal legislation in any event which will provide federal support for the standards adopted by the respective provinces.

"6. The necessity of continuing a strong voluntary temperance organization in each province has been demonstrated over and over again in Canada. Where such an organization has existed and has sought to sustain a relationship of good faith and helpfulness between itself and the department of law enforcement of the province, the standards of temperance have been upheld. Wherever the voluntary organization has been allowed to disintegrate or has become inactive, public sentiment has

sagged, and the difficulties of enforcement have been multiplied."

## This Year's Woolens

"What is the price of fairly good quality woolen combinations this year?" "Fifteen dollars for a good quality. We have some at ten dollars, and then others as low as five dollars which I think you would not choose to wear."

How 95 per cent. of the people of this country are going to buy woolen under wear this winter remains a mystery, when that which "you would not choose to wear" is five dollars a suit. Like the little girl: "We're glad we're not twins."

But there are other mysteries. Recently, there has been running in one of the daily papers an advertisement of special interest in this connection. It is that of stock in Canadian Woolens Limited. Among the other things which this advertisement tells its readers is that the combined earnings of the three companies amalgamated for the past five-and-a-half years, ending June 30, 1919, have averaged annually, after making full allowance for depreciation, \$330,820, or over nine per cent. on the common stock, after providing for both seven per cent. dividend on the preferred shares and two per cent. for the sinking fund.

It will be recalled that before the Cost of Living Commission the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, gave further enlightening evidence on this question of the cost of woolens. When one of the commissioners asked the witness if his mill could not be so operated that the price of woolens might be reduced to Canadian consumers he replied that his mill was not built for the glory of God but for the benefit of the shareholders. The net earnings of this company are listed in the Annual Financial Review at 72.97 per cent. for the year ending January 31, 1919. There is a foot-note in the annual statement appearing in the publication mentioned to the effect that these earnings are arrived at after deducting contributions to patriotic funds but before deducting war taxes.

Penman's Limited, another manufacturer of woolens, worsted and knitted goods, also shows an amazing financial statement. It has issued \$1,075,000 preferred stock and \$2,150,600 worth of common. An extract from the directors' annual report states that during the year the common stock dividend was placed upon a six per cent. annual basis.

The climate makes almost necessary the wearing of woolen garments in the winter. But it is a certainty that those who most need woolen garments will not be able to afford them this year. In view of the profits of the manufacturers of woolen garments does it not seem in

the best interests of the people, as a whole, to compel some price regulating by the government? This to tide over the interval until our fiscal policy is changed.

The real root of the difficulty of course is the tariff. The duty on manufactures of wool, on wool and worsted ready-made clothing is scheduled at 30 per cent. under the preferential, and 35 per cent. under the intermediate and general tariff.

## Nationalization of Medicine

The Medical Association of Alberta has recently held its annual convention in Calgary. There was much discussion on the question of nationalization of the medical profession, according to the reports in local newspapers. Dr. H. A. Gibson, one of the delegates, in an address of some length, declared himself unequivocally in favor of state service. Among others, he gave a reason that is not often advanced. He said, that to place medical men on salary would remove one of the serious temptations to which beginners in the profession are at times exposed. When a medical man, who might not be a surgeon, was consulted by a member of his clientele he was frequently tempted to undertake a surgical case when he knew that the required service could only be given by a trained surgeon. If the operation should prove successful the doctor's local reputation would be made and as a consequence he might treat a considerable number of cases, the care and responsibility of which he should never have shouldered. When doctors are salaried public officials the temptations will be eliminated. The salaried practitioner will, as a matter of course, refer patients requiring special treatment to doctors who have specialist training.

Any profession which profits from the ill-health of the people is vicious. When such men as Dr. Gibson and Dr. Revell, principal of the Alberta medical college, take a stand on the side of state service there must, in the near future, be some result to their diligent pioneering. The medical corps in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the medical inspection in the public schools which is ever growing, and the already large number of municipal hospitals are a standing monument to state control, and are without a doubt exerting their influence on the question in the public mind.

State control would in all probability make it much easier for the doctor to avail himself of the latest in his profession by providing post-graduate courses, various short courses, etc., just as for the instructors in our halls of education. State control seems a very ideal condition, but such conventions as that recently held in Calgary are a definite indication that the time is very near for its realization.



Donald is Smelling the Posies.

Lilacs and wild cherries blossom on the other side of the fence from Donald's pasture and who knows but what he lavishes his love upon that flower garden?



## Zapataland

FROM time to time strange stories reach us of the wonderful happenings in Zapataland. On several occasions The Semi-Weekly Tribune has devoted space to articles descriptive of the Mexican paradise where, without dictatorship, without disruption and without bloodshed, a peasant people have emancipated themselves from the slavery of capitalism. These reports would indicate the urgent desirability of sending a delegate to report. More can be learned by a little practical experience than from tomes of theory. The Doukhobors of British Columbia, and the citizens of Zapataland are doing more for reconstruction than the wise writers of musty books. A recent article in The Timber Worker of Australia, reproduced in the B.C. Federationist, once more directs attention to the strange happenings in the commune of Zapataland. It extends over Morelos, Jalisco, Chapas, Quintanar Roo, Tabasco, and has an area of 90,000 square miles. The population is 4,000,000, consisting almost exclusively of peons. The land is held in common and all production is carried on collectively.

### No Money and No Want

Citizens are given a brass tag, which entitled them to all they require from the communistic stores. They require no currency or means of exchange. Any holder of the tag can obtain all he wants at any store maintained by the community. If a man wants boots he presents his tag and gets them. He has no incentive to fetch more boots than he has use for because he knows there are plenty more whenever he has need of them. Unlike the Doukhobors, the Zapatans do not allow their women and children to perform manual toil. And the men see to it that they themselves are not overworked. They work only for a few hours each day. A sugar factory is manned by 25,000 employees who work seven shifts of 3,500 each. The same factory used to be manned by 2,500 persons, each working 14 hours per day. Well may the writer exclaim: "Here we have communism, socialism, single-tax and trade unionism all rolled in one."

### Free Land the Key

Access to the land did it. Once the Zapatans were given free land they had no trouble in evolving a scheme for making life easier, brighter and better. They find little use for paternalism. The functions of government are reduced to a minimum. Their democracy is of the old-fashioned order. They assemble in open town meetings and the arguments are heard and the majority wins. That is all. It all sounds so simple as to make Canadians wonder why they cannot establish similar conditions. If 4,000,000 Mexican peasants, without a knowledge of the arts and sciences, can solve for themselves the problem of production and distribution, if they can live their lives in unity of heart and purpose without all the trappings of capitalism, there seems no good reason for a continuation of industrial warfare elsewhere. All that would seem to be necessary is to learn their secret and apply it to the solution of our problems. For, after all, the problem is of our own making. In reality the problem of production and distribution is simplicity itself. Modern machinery can easily produce all the commodities necessary for social and personal needs, modern transportation systems can easily distribute these with a minimum of delay to the remotest parts of the country. The problem of existence is simple enough if only we could get rid of politicians and statesmen. The lesson of Zapataland is that progress lies in reducing and simplifying the functions of government. That government is best which governs least. Not nationalization, but socialization is the crying need of the hour. There is no need to wait for the overthrow of capitalism. Let the workers do as the Doukhobors and the Zapatans have done, quietly settle as co-operative communities on large tracts of undeveloped land and evolve for themselves the form of society they desire. Self-help is the most urgent need of the wage slaves of civilization. —The Semi-Weekly Tribune, Victoria, B.C.

## TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS

For highest prices ship your RAW FURS direct to

John Hallam Limited

301 Hallam Building, TORONTO.  
THE LARGEST IN OUR LINE IN CANADA

We will send you a **FREE SAMPLE** of Hallam's Paste Animal Bait

This is an entirely new and much improved form of Animal bait—it is made in a paste form and put up in tubes (like tooth paste).

While possessing all the excellent qualities of the liquid bait it lasts longer and is unexcelled for attracting all flesh eating animals, such as Mink, Fox, Wolf, Lynx, Skunk, etc.

It is easy to carry, economical and handy to use, (simply squeeze out enough for your set each time)—not affected by snow or rain.

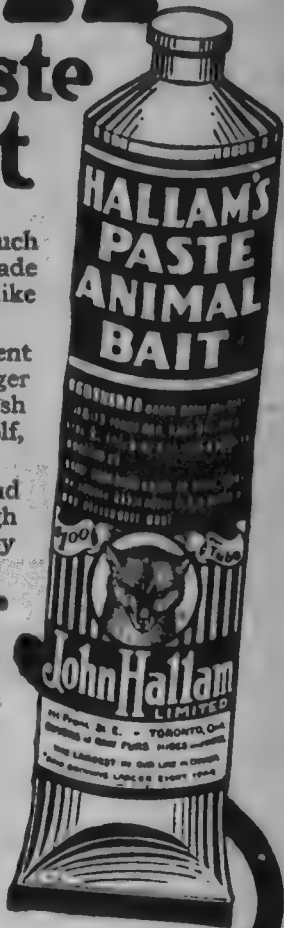
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Edition illustrating 300 beautiful fur garments in latest styles, free on request.

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FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, IOWA. Direct Below St. Paul.

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### SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT FROM PAUL GERLACH'S 1914 World's prize. Can sell two car loads only. Excellent sample, absolutely pure. Grown new breaking annually. Neighbors should combine. \$3.00 bushel. Satisfaction certain. Real value \$5.00. Wire or write Cole Bros., Cut Knife, Sask.

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 PER bushel. Best wheat I ever grew. Grown from Saeger Wheeler seed obtained through Guide. V. V. Law, Richard, Sask. 38-5

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS OF BEST QUALITY fall rye, extra clean. For further particulars apply Thos. McClay, Box 50, Belmont, Man. 38-2

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POTATOES FOR SALE—IF YOU NEED POTATOES get our prices and place your order at once. September or October shipment. Hunter-McDonald Ltd., Winnipeg 47-2

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WANTED—OCTOBER 1ST, MAN (MARRIED or single) 30 or over, to care for stock and horses. Water handy. State wages and experience. Want hire for year. Chas. Peterson, Box 167, Wadena, Sask.

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Our work is incomparable in finish and appearance. Have you been dreading to have your dental work done? No need of it; we have scores of satisfied patients who will tell you we

"DIDN'T HURT A BIT."

Are you dissatisfied with the fit of your artificial teeth? If so, try our Patent Double Suction Whalebone \$10.00 Vulcanite Plates, set—

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Painless extracting of teeth. Gold Fillings. Porcelain Fillings. Silver and Alloy Fillings.

Every bit of dental work carries the Robinson stamp. When you get tired experimenting with unskilled dentists, give me a trial. Hundreds upon hundreds of testimonials from patients. I have no other office in Western Canada. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous dentists who try to make you believe they have my system.

Remember the location.

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fever, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.B., Kingston, Ont.

## CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For deep wells, get Cater's Fig 780.

"So easy to put in and so easy to repair."

A full line of Gasoline Engines, Wind mills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock.

Write for Catalogue G. Address: H. CATER, Dept. G, BRANDON, MAN.

**A Christie Grant Bargain Special \$139 DELIVERED**

**We Pay ALL DELIVERY CHARGES**

**HOUSE DRESS**  
Bust—34 to 42 in. Color—Gray  
17335—Here is a very Special Bargain in a House Dress of dark gray print. Garment has 3/4-length sleeves, patch pocket and opens at front. This is a grade that has sold for near \$2.00 during the past few years, but a lucky purchase by us makes this Big Value possible. The supply is limited, so order early.

**SAVE MONEY**  
*by sending for our Fall Catalog*

**CHRISTIE GRANT LTD.**  
MAIL-ORDER SPECIALISTS  
WINNIPEG CANADA



## Soldier Settlement Board

### Farm Lands Wanted

IN order to facilitate the settlement of returned soldiers on farms in Manitoba during the early spring of 1920 it is proposed to consider and inspect, this fall, suitable lands offered to the Board.

Owners having such properties for sale are requested to immediately list their holdings with the Board, giving full particulars and a price which will hold good until December 1st, 1919.

The co-operation of municipalities in which any considerable area of idle land is located is solicited toward making such lands available for soldier settlement. All purchases are for spot cash.

The Soldier Settlement Act prohibits the payment of any commission. The vendor is expected to quote his lowest cash price.

As no appraisal reports can be secured after freeze-up, owners will please reply promptly in order to assist the Board in making immediate inspections.

Address all communications regarding the above to:

**Soldier Settlement Board, Land Listing Department**  
300 Enderton Bldg., Winnipeg



Fruit and Vegetables of Alex. Skene, Dryden, New Ontario.

## A Farm Guest Chamber

*Mother Hubbard Advises Her Daughter Regarding the Arranging and Furnishing of Her Guest Chamber*

**M**Y dear daughter.—I am glad to hear you have such a pretty new home, so sunny and well situated. I consider you are lucky to have a guest room, and was real pleased when I got your letter asking me to help you plan it.

Of course, you will want your room as pretty as you can make it, but don't forget that the real comfort of your visitors is of more account than a pretty room. There are a few things that are absolutely necessary and we will talk about them before we decide your color scheme or pretty fixings. I don't need to remind you that the first essentials are cleanliness, freshness and daintiness. The second is air; hot air in winter, cool air in summer, shaded air in sunshine and fresh air at all times.

We shouldn't put our guests in a room that is not well-heated in winter, the north-west corner way upstairs, nor should we put them in the room off the kitchen in summer. Imagine yourself to be the guest and you'll know exactly how and where to make him or her comfortable. A cold room can be heated by a drum or an extra pipe from the stove; by building a fireplace in it or putting in a little stove. Even one of those portable coal-oil heaters will warm a room and also provide the guest with facilities for warming water to wash in.

### Comfortable Bed

Next comes the bed. If you have only so much money, get a plain white iron bed and an excellent mattress. The mattress is more important than the bedstead for real comfort. Box springs and a felt mattress are said to be the best. The bedding should be fresh, clean and warm—no damp sheets, no heavy quilts. Have first on the mattress a light soft quilt, then the well-aired sheets, then a pair of white, real wool blankets, a top quilt either of white or chintz, as taste prefers, and at the foot of the bed one or two eiderdowns. It takes too much strength out of one to sleep under heavy quilts. People nowadays have learned that health demands in winter as well as summer light-weight bedding and a room at a comfortable temperature.

If you haven't an eiderdown, begin today to make one. Every time you kill a chicken put the softest feathers in a small sack and stitch across with the machine. Three chickens' feathers fill a 20-pound sack, and 12 sacks make an eiderdown ready to be covered with some pretty chintz. Wash each sack full with a good scented soap before you sew them together. I am sure your quilt will delight you.

If you were the guest you know the next thing you would want would be a washstand with plenty of water, fresh soft water if possible, a large slop jar covered, plenty of towels and face-cloths, and a simple good soap. A covered granite pail makes a good slop jar. Please don't put your best new towels for your guest to bathe with. You know yourself how harsh and rough they are until they are washed,

so have two big, soft turkish towels and two smooth face towels, and your guest will be comfortable. As for soap, most people like an unscented or a good castile.

### Ornaments Tabooed

Remember your room is for your guest's use and don't put too many ornaments in it. On the dresser have a hand-embroidered linen scarf and pin-cushion, a good brush and comb, a hand mirror, a tray of hair pins, safety pins and common pins, a small box with needle, threads and thimble, and a few ordinary buttons, also some reliable talcum powder and face cream if you like, though most people now carry their own with them; these with a candle, a lamp and a small clock, would be all even the most particular guest could use. A bunch of fresh flowers and a new magazine or interesting book would add pleasure, I'm sure. There should be a chair comfortable enough to sit and read in and a stool to sit on when putting on one's boots. If you like you can add a table, one that is steady so your guest can use it for writing letters. Pen, ink and paper can be left on it. Be sure you have plenty of clothes hooks and a couple of clothes hangers.

Let your floor be well varnished or covered with linoleum and have as nice a rug as you like. In front of the bed, a tanned cowhide feels good to bare feet.

Either tint your walls a tan or buff, or pale rose color, or paper them in a simple paper. One room I saw had silver stripes in the paper and yellow roses in the border. Have no family photos or other personal treasures in the room. Put such things in your own room where you can enjoy them. Let your pictures be carefully chosen and few in number. Two well-framed water-color pictures and a small calendar or a small framed motto will be all you will need. You want to keep the room restful and dainty.

Have cushion coverings and window hangings of chintz in pale blue or rose or whatever matches your rug and wall-paper. Never have but two colors in your room. Suppose you choose blue and yellow as your two colors—then let your rug, your curtains and your chintz all match in shades of only blue and yellow. White, of course, you can always have. In fact, the windows and doors look best painted in white enamel.

### Furniture

The prettiest bedroom I ever saw was one all green and gold. Gold in the brass bed and picture frames. Green in the rug and green and gold in the chintz that covered the cushions on the wicker chair and the window seat. The same chintz hung at the window with cream scrim next the glass, and also covered the eiderdown. The walls were silver papered and the two dainty landscapes were framed in gold.

If your furniture is mahogany, pale rose and pale green make a pretty color combination to go with it. Have a brown rug if you like to match the



...hogany but a rose one would be prettier.

In buying furniture buy the best you can afford, and always try to get with a wax finish. It is more durable and looks better than the highly-varnished kind. People say today: "Varnish your floors but wax your furniture."

And to make your room complete have this morning prayer of Robert Stevenson's framed and hung on the dresser. This is how it reads: "The day returns and brings us the round of irritating concerns and Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces. Let cheerfulness abound in our industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the night the gift of sleep."

Good luck and best wishes from Mother Hubbard.

## The Winter Living-Room

Continued from Page 26

...low the window with a fine show of flowering plants in cans, disguised with coverings of paper. Now, if I were to go into that room to live for the winter I should get busy. First of all the walls would be scraped and painted a soft warm shade of grey; nothing would go back on them but the one coat in its dark frame. Away would go the linoleum, and a very dark green carpet would take its place, waxed till it was slippery enough to dance on. Two or three rag-rugs in grey and blue would be laid in front of the davenport, the buffet and the stove. The rose-colored curtains would go up to the windows. The paper covers would all come off the cans in which the plants were growing and they would have instead a coat of the same color as the floor. Then all the wood-work and furniture would be scraped and washed and stained a dark Flemish brown. The cheap mirror would be taken down from the buffet and it would stand under the print hanging on the wall. The davenport would be covered with the same rose-covered material as the cushions, and the chair would have cushions of the same. Between the two windows I would have built at a convenient height for one's eyes a couple of bookshelves, and that would complete what I believe would be a room where one could enjoy spending the winter and it would need little outlay of cash, just a little planning and work. Always pity millionaires, they miss much fun and satisfaction in making their homes; think how dull to go to a store and order everything and then to do your rooms in a certain period, and go away till they were finished.

### More Than Willing

A western man recently met an elderly lady in a near-by town. On returning home he wrote, asking her to try him and requesting an answer by telegraph. On receiving the letter she rushed to the telegraph office. "How much does it cost to send a telegram?" she demanded. "Twenty-five cents for ten words," answered the operator; and this was the telegram her suitor received:— "Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes."

### Sour Grapes

A judge was questioning an Irishman in a recent trial. "He took you by the throat and choked you, did he?" asked the judge. "He did, sorr," said Pat. "Sure, he squeezed me throat till I thought I would make cider of me Adam's apple,"—Philadelphia Press.

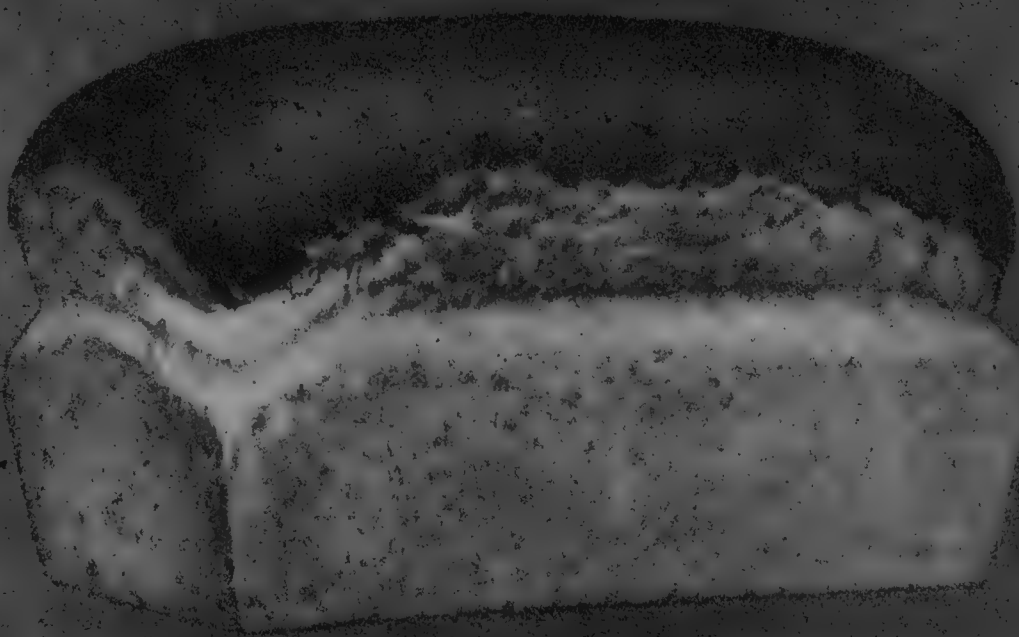
### She Approved

"Oh, Charlie, dear," cried young Mrs. Fisher, looking up from the paper she was reading, "isn't this lovely? It says that some of the politicians want to have all party lines." "Yes, they do," replied Fisher. "Well, I certainly hope they succeed in doing it," went on the bride contentedly. "Having your telephone every time a neighbor has a call is a perfect nuisance."



# PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"



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Limited Quantity for Immediate Shipment

**HARNESS LEATHER**—Two Qualities  
A. 95 cents per pound. Sides from 16 to 25 pounds.  
B. Backs. \$1.10 per pound. Backs from 8 to 12 pounds.  
C. 90 cents per pound. Sides from 16 to 25 pounds.  
D. Backs. \$1.05 per pound. Backs from 8 to 12 pounds.

### SOLE LEATHER

Backs. from 8 to 12 pounds. \$1.00 per lb.  
**HORSE-HIDE ROBES**  
Sizes from 60x65 to 70x72. Prices from \$23.50 to \$30.00.

### BLACK COW-HIDE ROBES

Sizes from 60x65 to 70x72. Prices from \$30.00 to \$40.00.

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Buyers of Hides, Raw Furs, Wool and Sheepskins. Write for Price List.

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I will pay the following high prices for immediate shipments:

Salted Beef Hides 26c-30c	Horse Hides, each \$7-\$12
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Old Hens, per lb.	22-24c
Spring Chickens, 2 1/2 lbs. up	Highest Market Price
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Ducks, old, per lb.	20c
Young Ducks	Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb.	24-25c
Geese, per lb.	20c
Eggs, per doz.	45c

We prepay crates and cases to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily. Write for prices. Goods must be in good marketable condition.

## Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## Pure-Bred and Grade Sheep for Sale

PURE-BRED SUFFOLK DOWN RAMS FOR SALE



All sired by our high-priced Imported Rams. A wonderful lot, and ready for immediate service. Place your order at once. We guarantee them right. These Suffolk Rams will make the best possible cross on your Grade Ewes. Lambs from Suffolk Rams outweigh all others.

Also 50 Pure-bred Ewes for sale, and 100 High-grade Ewes. Special price.

Our Imported Ram, weight 425 lbs.; Sire of Majority of Lambs Offered.

Jas. D. McGregor, Prop.  
BRANDON MAN.



**A**FTER leaving Merrie England, the Doo Dads proceeded to Holland. In doing so, they crossed the North Sea, which has so recently been the scene of such mighty sea fights. There were still some sunken mines to be avoided, but their good ship got safely across and landed the Doo Dads at their destination. Here they received a great welcome. The Dutchies are glad to see them and are planning to show them all the sights of that strange country. Old Doc Sawbones, who has his spy-glass along, can see a great stretch of countryside from the windmill tower. The big flapping windmill is the chief attraction for most of the little Doo Dads just now. The young rascals are swarming all over it, and are using it as a Ferris wheel. Flannelfeet, the Cop, was calling to them to come down off the windmill before they broke their young necks, but while he was doing so one little mischief tied a loop of rope to his belt and slipped the other end onto an arm of the windmill. Up went the Cop, but not before he grabbed his tormentor by the ears and took him along. In the excitement Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, has been knocked clean over.

Those funny looking birds that you see are storks. They come every summer and build their nests on chimney tops. Here they hatch out their eggs, their long legs hanging down on the outside of the nests, as you see in the picture.

The water that you see is one of the canals for which Holland is famous. The big canal barge is being hauled up by a nag. The Dutchies have planned to take the Doo Dads on a picnic excursion down the canal. The old lady has the refreshments all ready and stowed away in the barge are a lot of fine, big, juicy pies like the one she holds in her hand. Some of the rude little Doo Dads are poking fun at the Dutchies' funny hats and patched trousers. They don't like this a bit, as you can tell by the way they are scowling at their little tormentors. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is snoozing in the shade while a silly calf is sucking at his wooden leg.

After spending a week with the hospitable Dutchies the Doo Dads will again proceed in their ship on their journey around the world. What strange country do you suppose they will visit next?



September 17, 1919

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



### Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Spint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind,  
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## The Doo Dads in Holland

**A**FTER leaving England for our  
next stopping-place on our  
travels around the world, we all  
looked forward with great ex-  
pectations to visiting Holland.  
In England I bought several books  
about Holland; some of them were full  
of pictures. Every evening I read out  
some of these books to the assembled  
Doo Dads, who all gathered around me,  
except Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. He  
cuddled up in a corner, as usual, and  
enjoyed a good snooze while the others  
improved their minds by listening to  
me while I read to them and let them  
look at the pictures.

It is not a very large land, but it is  
a land famous in history. The Dutch  
have always been a brave people, as  
well as a very industrious people. They  
were once very powerful at sea, and  
more than two-and-a-half centuries ago  
the Dutch had a great war with the  
English. The head admiral in command  
of the Dutch navy, the famous Admiral  
Von Tromp, nailed a broom to the  
mast-head of his flagship, to signify  
that he intended to drive English ships  
from the sea. The head English ad-  
miral, the great Admiral Blake, fastened  
a whip to the mast-head of his flagship  
to signify that he would whip the Dutch  
fleet, which he did in a great sea fight.  
The old song says:—

Van Tromp was an Admiral brave and bold,  
The Dutchmen's pride was he;  
And he cried, "I'll reign on the rolling main  
As I do on the Zuyder Zee!"  
And as he paced his quarter-deck,  
And looked o'er the misty tide,  
He saw old England like a speck,  
And he shook his fist, and cried—  
"I've a broom at the mast!" said he  
"For a broom is the sign for me!  
That the world may know,  
Wherever I go,  
I sweep the mighty sea!"

Now Blake was an Admiral true as gold,  
And he walked by the English sea,  
And when he was told of the Dutchman  
bold,  
A merry laugh laughed he.  
Then he hoisted a whip to the mast of  
his ship,  
"I've a whip at the fore!" said he,  
"That the world may know,  
Wherever we go,  
We ride and we rule the sea!"

But before that war was ended a  
Dutch fleet came up the River Thames,  
and burnt many English ships; and the  
guns of that Dutch fleet were heard in  
London town. That is the only time  
in history the citizens of London could  
hear the guns of enemy warships.  
Never were German warships able to  
get so near to London as that.

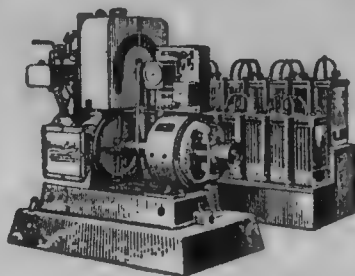
Later on, after the great war between  
Holland and England, and after the  
cowardly King James II. fled from Eng-  
land, the English people chose William,  
Prince of Orange, to be King of Eng-  
land, his wife, the Princess Mary, being  
the daughter of King James. That was  
in 1688.

A large part of Holland is low-lying  
land beneath the level of the sea. Dikes,  
or sea walls, have been built to keep  
the ocean out. For many hundreds  
of years the industrious Dutchmen have  
worked as busily as beavers, building  
and strengthening their dikes. Once  
upon a time a small Dutch boy, living  
in Haarlem, one of the famous old  
towns of Holland, was playing near a  
dike which kept the ocean out from  
flooding that town, when he noticed a  
little trickle of water coming in through  
a small hole in the dikes. Realizing that  
if that leak were to continue it would  
gradually grow larger until at last the  
ocean would break through the dike  
and flood the town, and his home and  
the other homes of the Haarlem people  
would be submerged and the people  
drowned, he put his finger in the hole  
and stopped the little trickle of water.  
Night came on but no one happened to  
come near him, and the brave little  
boy stayed there with his finger holding  
out the water. So the old prodigal tells  
the story. At last his father and  
mother missed him, and started out with  
a lantern to search for him; it was  
late at night when they found him, and  
he was almost exhausted. The town  
people hastened with wagon-loads of  
clay and stones, and strengthened the  
dike, and so Haarlem was saved. The  
story of the Little Hero of Haarlem  
has ever been told since to all Dutch  
children, and a statue of him stands in  
that ancient town.

Doc. Sawbones

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament Ratifies Peace Treaty on Party Vote—High Cost of Living—By  
The Guide Correspondent

OTTAWA, September 12.—The Dominion parliament during the early hours of Friday morning, after a long debate, gave its formal approval to the "treaty of peace between the allied and associated powers and Germany," as set forth in the brief resolution of assent proposed by the prime minister. Sir Robert Borden, unfortunately, was not able to be present as he has been suffering from a chill which has necessitated his remaining away from the House.

The treaty was not agreed to without a division which was made necessary by an amendment, moved by Hon. W. S. Fielding, seconded by Ernest LaPointe. Mr. Fielding and the solid liberal representation that supported him, approved the general terms of the treaty, but they wanted parliament to declare that it would not, because of the peace pact and the League of Nations, abrogate any of its authority. The amendment declared "that in giving such approval, this House in no way assents to any impairment of the existing autonomous authority of the Dominion, but declares that the question of what part, if any, the forces of Canada shall take in any war, actual or threatened, is one to be determined at all times as occasion may require by the people of Canada through their representatives in parliament."

### Canadian Autonomy

The Fielding amendment was negated on a division of 102 to 70, a government majority of 32. The ratification of the treaty completes the first important item of business for which the extra session of parliament was called, but the legislation continuing in force a large number of orders-in-council passed under the War Measures Act, is still to be dealt with. While both ministerial and liberal members have nothing but approval for the general principles underlying the peace pact, a difference of opinion was expressed throughout the debate as to the necessity for its ratification by the Canadian parliament, and while spokesmen on behalf of the government declare with pride that the war and peace conference have put Canada on the map in the larger international sense, liberals express the fear that strict adherence to the letter of the peace agreement may mean a serious impairment of our parliamentary independence, and make it necessary in the future for Canada to dance to music set by other nations.

D. D. Mackenzie, the opposition House leader, did not appear to be much impressed with Sir Robert Borden's threat that the government would resign should the Canadian parliament fail to ratify the peace treaty. He thought the prime minister's threat to be a quite improper one, inasmuch as the treaty was not a domestic but a foreign matter. He scouted the idea that the Canadian ministers went to Paris as the representatives of a separate nation. They were, he argued, Empire plenipotentiaries appointed by the king. The ratification of the treaty by the Dominion parliament was, he thought, a quite unnecessary proceeding just a work of supererogation of a superfluity to tickle the fancy of the government.

### Sifton Signed Treaty

Hon. A. L. Sifton, one of Sir Robert Borden's colleagues who attended the peace conference throughout its sittings, and who had the honor of attaching his name to the most important of all historical documents, replied to Mr. Mackenzie. Naturally his viewpoint was quite different. He denied that Great Britain has yet really ratified the treaty and said it was a matter of pride to Canadians that this Dominion should have been the first asked to give its approval to the pact. The recognition of Canada's right, he told the House, had to be fought for, all the five great powers objecting to Canada's claims to a say in the conference. When asked by Emmanuel Devlin, if Britain had objected to Canada's claims, the minister, with some signs of hesitation, said that some of Britain's representatives had done so. The oppo-

sition attitude was most effectively put, perhaps by Hon. W. S. Fielding, who maintained that in regard to this matter the government was making "a hoghead of lather out of an ounce of soap." He said the peace treaty had been made an excuse for an extra session and saw no use in "a bogus resolution creating a shoddy status." Mr. Fielding further asserted that the whole proceedings were a "cruel humbug designed to impose upon an innocent parliament and a too credulous people who have been led to believe that our statesmen who went over to Paris did some Canadian business, a belief for which there is no foundation whatever."

Hon. C. J. Doherty, replying to Mr. Fielding, declared that across the Atlantic our status was recognized, and that it was only in Canada men still clung to the colonial idea. In Mr. Fielding's argument he said there was a belittlement of his country; a country which had played a nation's part throughout the war and the peace negotiations.

### Quebec Members' Attitude

The House was deeply interested in a thoughtful speech by Hon. Dr. Beland, who spent practically the whole war period in a German prison. He maintained that there was really no need for action on the part of Canada; that while the treaty, without the assent of the United States must, if necessary, fall to the ground, British approval would suffice to cover Canada because of the mere fact that we are not a sovereign state. Dr. Beland drew a picture of the possibility of the council of the League of Nations ordering participation in a war in which we were not deeply concerned and our having no choice but to obey.

Ernest Lapointe, Lucien Common and other representatives of Quebec, were fearful that adherence to the treaty as it stood would impair the authority of parliament.

Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux had a good deal to say about his long standing belief that a plot is being hatched in London by the arch imperialists to centralize the control of the empire and rob both Canada and the other overseas dominions of a portion of their self-governing rights. While approving warmly of the League of Nations and the peace terms he stood by Canadian autonomy and the constitution. He agreed with Mr. Mackenzie that the Canadian ministers to the Peace conference were plenipotentiaries of Britain and not Canada, and denied that the Dominion has full treaty-making power.

Domestic policies were naturally to the fore during the continuance of the debate on the address. The general political situation, the cost of living, our growing debt and national expenditures and labor conditions were the favorite topics of criticism and discussion by opposition members. Mr. Mackenzie likened the cabinet with its several vacancies to a house with broken windows. The "feeble minded," he declared, "were rushing in where angels feared to tread." Growing factions over the appointment of Sir Henry Drayton as minister of finance, and contrasting it with Hon. F. B. Carvell's change to the chairmanship of the Railroad Board, Mr. Mackenzie said it reminded him of the fable of the fox and the goose with Sir Henry in the role of the less intelligent animal. He thought the time was ripe to dissolve the union government, and ask the people to elect a peace-time parliament. Dealing with the cost of living Mr. Mackenzie said that people in Canada were actually starving before any attempt at a remedy was provided.

He criticized the government for delay in connection with the organization of the board of commerce. Sir Robert Borden attributed many of Mr. Mackenzie's points of criticism to a "too vivid imagination." He argued that the cost of living was due almost entirely to world conditions and expressed regret that there had been unavoidable delay in connection with the organization of the board of commerce.



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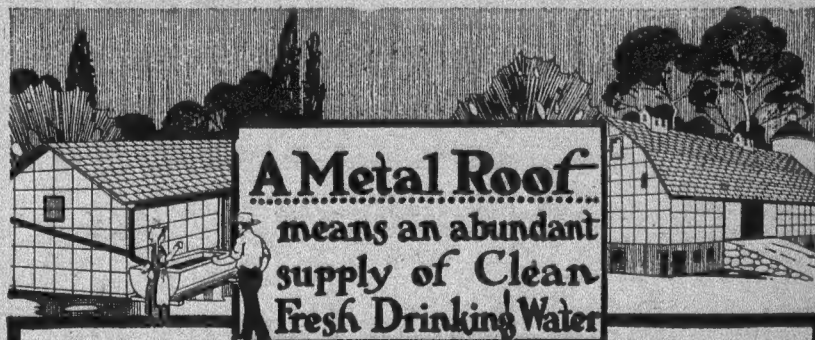
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401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after. Load your grain whenever possible but if you have to put it through an elevator order it shipped to McBean Bros. According to the Grain Act (Section 160) elevator operators are obliged to do this for you. Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the best possible advantage, and we feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us and allowing us to use our judgment as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market.

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WINNIPEG

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Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.

OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year, the Grain Grower needs, more than ever, the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as his agent. Ship cars to Fort William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us, and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise. References: Union Bank of Canada and branches.

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Booklet free. Stockman's Home Remedy Co., Bismarck, N.D.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 12, 1919.  
OATS—During the week ending today, future prices were firm and slightly higher until yesterday when a little reaction occurred. There was a further decline today which brought October price 1 cent under the price of a week ago. Distant futures show a little greater difference. Premiums for cash oats are being reduced as the offerings increase and immediate requirements are taken care of. In the American markets, the corn prices have declined sharply, both futures and cash, and the opinion is freely expressed that the natural readjustment of prices is under way.

BARLEY—The action of this market has been along the same lines as the oats. The strength of the early part of the week has been followed by about the same amount of decline. The present level of prices is probably in line with export values, but the transportation problem prevents exporters booking business in any large volume.  
FLAX—Prices are steadily decreasing. There is a heavier movement anticipated, and crushers are having less difficulty securing supplies.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct. 82½	82½	82½	81½	81	79½	81½	82½	
Dec. 79	79	78½	77½	76½	74½	78½	79½	
Barley—								
Oct. 122½	122½	122½	120½	120	119	121		
Dec. 118½	118½	118½	116½	115½	114	117½		
Flax—								
Oct. 495	491	480½	474	463	455	488	384	
Dec. 483	462	448	463	432	443	458	373	

### INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending September 11, was as follows:—

	Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship's during week	Now in store
Calgary					
	Wheat			5,676	898
	Oats	7,172		47,369	
	Barley		5,221	9,422	
	Flax			104	
	Rye		243		
Moose Jaw					
	Wheat	6,199	1,992	4,213	
	Oats	6,777	8,797	41,856	
	Barley		218	6,800	
	Flax	568		568	
Saskatoon					
	Wheat	2,727	2,727	2,984	
	Oats	2,047	14,008	36,851	
	Barley			1,538	
	Flax			14	

### INITIAL WHEAT PRICE

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:—

No. 1 hard	\$2.15
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.12
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.08
Special No. 4	2.02
Special No. 5	1.91
Special No. 6	1.81
Rejected No. 1 Northern	2.04
Rejected No. 2 Northern	2.01
Rejected No. 3 Northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 Northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 Northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 Northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur.

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

September 12, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending September 12, as follows:—  
Cattle, 5,922; sheep and lambs, 3,076; calves, 574; hogs, 1,165.

The run during the past week has been heavier and trading has been somewhat slower and draggy. Prices on real good stuff are holding pretty much at last week's figures, but thin and unfinished stuff is getting very hard to dispose of at prices that are satisfactory. We therefore strongly urge the holding back of anything that can be better finished, as the spread between finished and unfinished stuff will continue to widen as the runs increase. The average price that real choice 1,100 to 1,200-pound beef steers are now changing hands at is around \$11.50, with fair to good at eight to ten cents. Best fat cows and heifers are worth eight cents, the bulk going at from six to seven cents. Calves are in fair demand at from seven to ten-and-a-half cents, according to quality. The run of sheep has become very heavy and prices have become unsteady as the outlet is limited. Fat lambs are worth 11 to 12 cents; fat sheep seven to nine cents.

The hog run continues very light and prices have followed beef prices in their downward course. Selects today are worth 18 cents, with a weak undertone.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government

Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	10.00 to 11.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.00 to 9.00
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.00 to 8.00
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.00 to 7.00
Choice fat heifers	7.00 to 8.50
Good to choice cows	7.00 to 9.00
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Fat lambs	11.00 to 12.00
Sheep	7.00 to 9.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 10.50

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 7.00 to \$ 8.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.50 to 7.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs	
Selects fed and watered	\$18.00
Lights	\$16.00 to 17.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	15.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	14.00
Medium sows	14.00
Heavy sows	13.00
Stags	7.50 to 11.00
Boars	3.00 to 7.00

### CALGARY

September 13, 1919.—Receipts: This week's receipts, horses, 847; cattle, 4,120; hogs, 263; sheep, 1,056. Last week's receipts: horses, 691; cattle, 6,040; hogs, 432; sheep, 583. Corresponding week last year: horses, 200; cattle, 3,284; hogs, 1,033; sheep, 1,169.

CATTLE.—Although the market opened out fully as weak as last week's close, the light receipts soon induced a healthier tone and competition became keen on everything with the exception of canners, cutters and light stocker cows and heifers. There were very few choice heavy steers offered, but cattle of this class would have realized 11 cents. We quote choice heavy fat steers of 1,100 pounds and up at \$10.50 to \$11.00; with the packers taking all the fat steers of 900 pounds and up at \$9.00 to \$10.00. Fat cows and heifers were in demand, with the choice heavy stuff \$8.25 to \$9.00, and light fat stuff \$7.25 to \$8.00. Bulls held up well, \$6.25 to \$7.00 was obtained for heavy butchers, and \$5.50 to \$6.00 for bolognas. There has been an increased demand for heavy feeder steers of 900 pounds and up, and these sold readily at \$8.25 to \$9.25; with 800 to 900-pound steers at \$8.50 and yearlings \$6.50 to \$7.50. Stocker cows of quality and carrying a little flesh, command \$6.00 to \$6.50, but light stuff is hard to sell and will only realize \$5.25 to \$5.75. Yearling heifers are draggy at \$6.00 to \$6.50, and cutters and canners \$3.50 to \$5.00, with all kinds of off-colored stockers going at these latter prices.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$13.50.  
HOGS.—Market weak and receipts light, with \$18.50 the prevailing price throughout the week.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$19.75.  
SHEEP.—Receipts light and very little competition. We quote choice fat lambs, \$11.00 to \$12.00. Wethers, \$10.00 to \$10.50, and fat ewes, \$8.00 to \$9.00.

We expect the cattle market to hold for the coming week and believe fair prices will be obtained for shipments sent in. The negligence of the shippers in providing themselves with local health certificates is causing serious loss to themselves and delay in disposing of their shipments.

With light receipts the selection of stocker cattle was not as easy as has been the case for some time, but any orders received will receive our most careful attention.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 8 to September 13 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Sept. 8	168	89½	87½	87½	87½	84½	127½	124½	119½	118½	515	495	470	138½
9	168	89½	88½	87½	87½	84½	127½	124½	119½	118½	511	491	468	141½
10	168	89½	88½	87½	87½	84½	127½	123½	118½	118½	500	480	455	139½
11	168	87½	85½	85½	85½	84½	125½	122½	117½	116½	499	474	449	139½
12	170	85	84	84	83	82	125½	122½	117½	116½	488	463	438	138½
13	170	83½	83	83	82	80½	124	121	116	115½	480	455	430	137½
Week ago	167	88½	86½	86½	86½	83½	126	122½	117½	117	506	486	461	135½
Year ago	186	85½	...	81½	80½	76½	...	...	...	...	399	...	...	...



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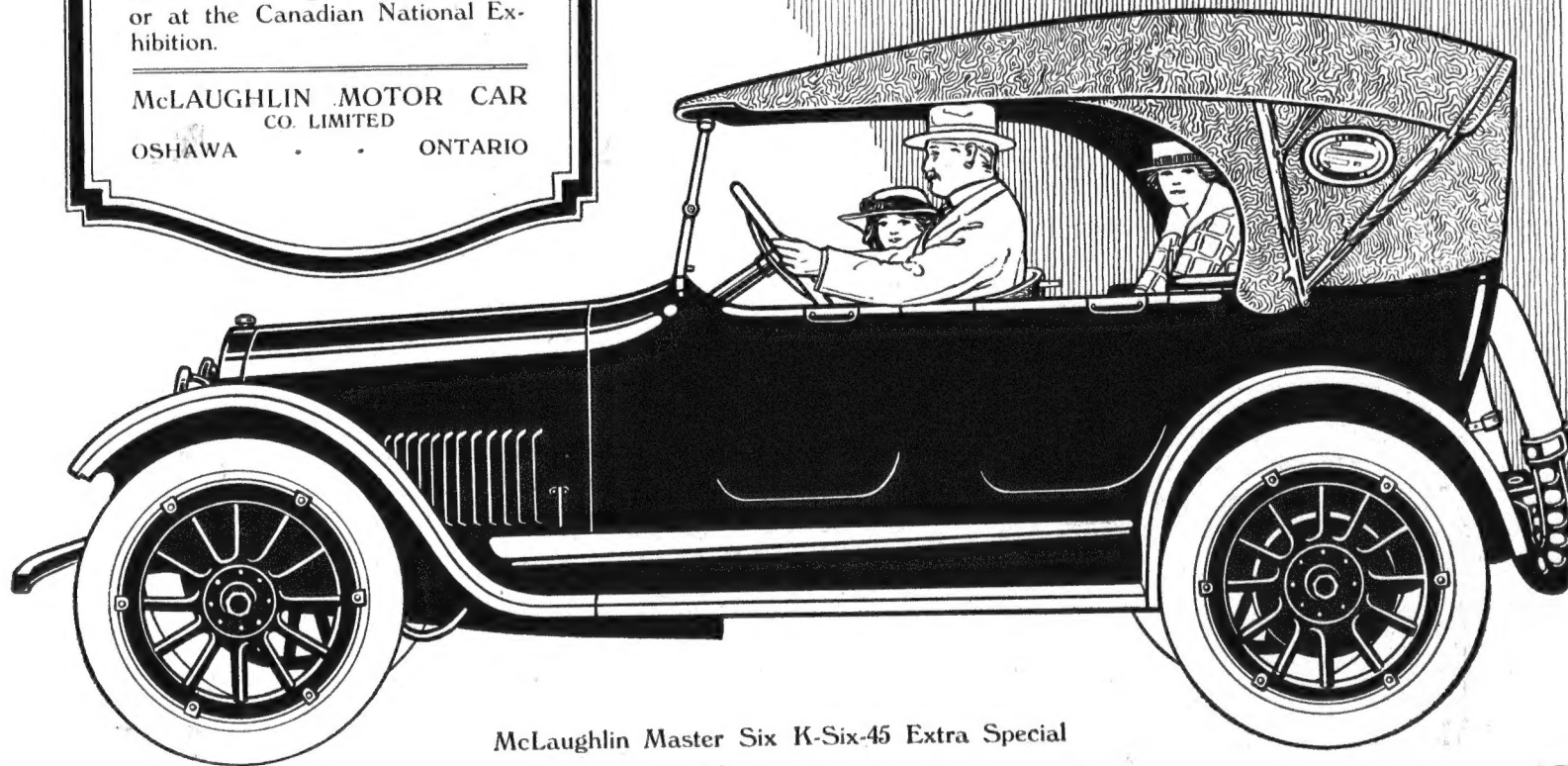
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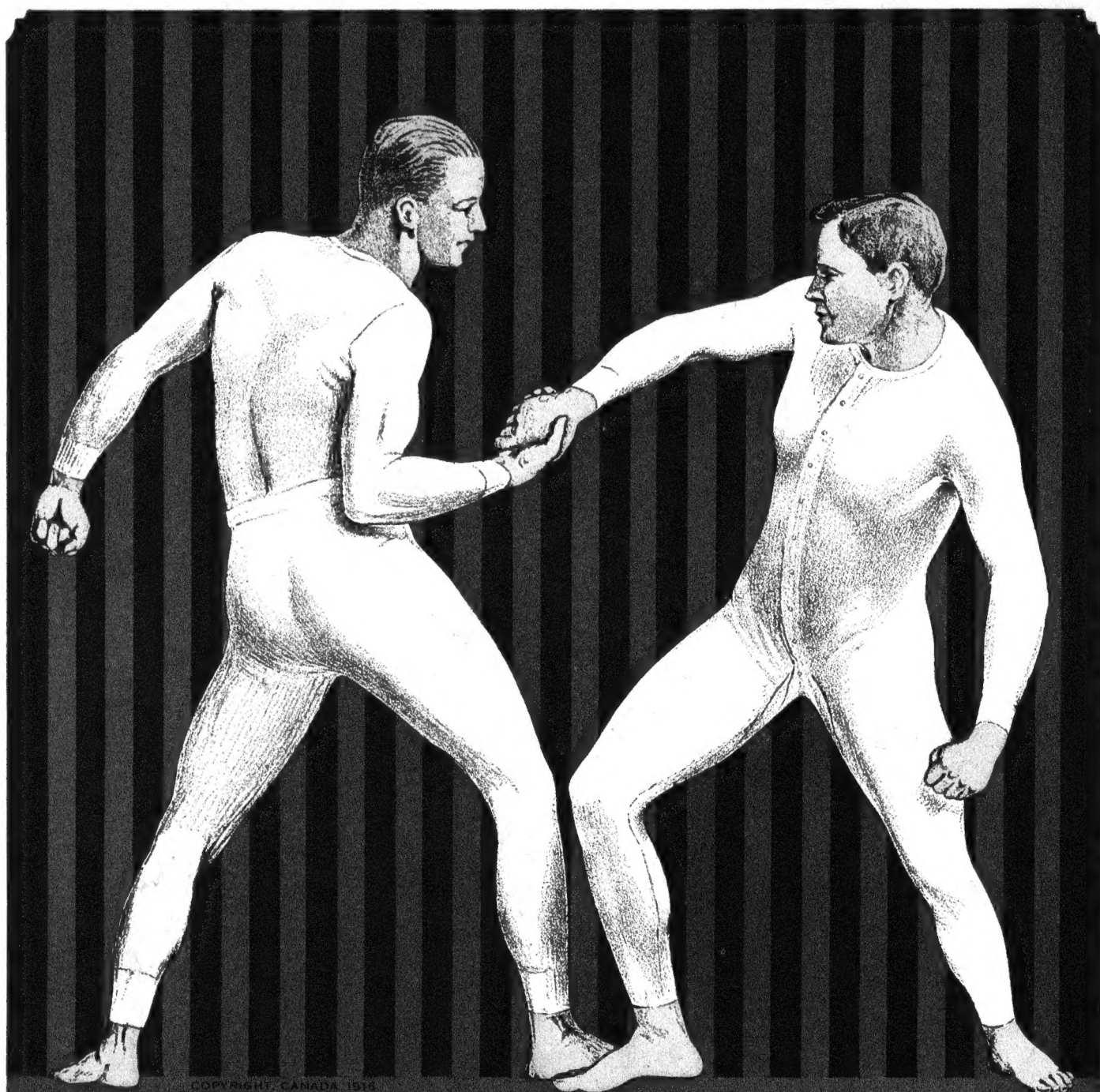
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